THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,795—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
4th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
6th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	MEDINA	12500	...	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	...	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10000	...	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
"Armand Behic"	6385	Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia (a)	6,000	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913.

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via

Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 11th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 14th Nov. 9 a. m. † C. M.

Linga ... 2185 Friday 15th Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

† Cutch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 12th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Ballard Pier, Nicol Road, near BOMBAY.

8th November, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. 1912.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	G.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	637
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 926	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N.Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Markgraf	3680	Bremer	19th Nov. 1912.
Praesident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1912.
a Kanzler	3000	Schapp	19th Dec. 1912.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1912.

BANKS.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	,, ,, 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Genoa.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

PAID UP .....£ 400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generals de Paris).

J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB S. SASSOON, Bart,

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends there on collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON. Manager.

Not only from motives of patriotism, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

"AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing where good value is obtainable will only plump for the home-made article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, supreme ascendency almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion. The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor-cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated: "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can." Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeared in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said: "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be the last to deny or belittle. But the British instrument has also those qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the English manufacturer." And it is asked, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOOD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely:—FINISHED WORKMANSHIP, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES, EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

THE LATEST COLONIAL MODEL

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, if not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order 1s/- sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

Reduce the Cost of Motoring.

First 1888 Foremost ever since

Tyre Cost should not be reckoned by initial expenditure but by duration of service.

When durability and service are considered in conjunction with initial cost, it has been clearly demonstrated that Dunlop Tyres reduce the cost of motoring, by the only conclusive method—the Test of Mileage.

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DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace St. CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane, MADRAS, 188c Mount Rd.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SIMPLEX MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each payable as follows :—

Rs. 25 per Share on application.

Rs 25 per Share on allotment and the balance by calls which will not exceed Rs. 50 per Share at a time and will be made at intervals of not less than two months.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR SHAPOORJI B. BARUCHA, Knight.
NAROTUM MORARJI GOCULDAS, Esquire.
THE HONOURABLE MR. M. A. JINNAH.
D. M. WADIA Esquire, ex-officio.
F. E. DINSHAW, Esquire.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. CHANDABHOY AND JASSOOBHOY, Associated Accountants, (London).
HORMASJEE NUSSERWANJEE GHESTA, Esquire.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PAYNE & Co.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. D. M. WADIA & CO.

REGISTERED OFFICE,
18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE SIMPLEX MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose among others of erecting a Mill building and other appurtenant buildings and of installing therein machinery for the purpose of ginning, spinning weaving, manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching and printing yarns, cloths, cotton, wool and silk and other goods and for producing and selling "Kupas," raw cotton wool, silk, hemp, jute, yarn, cloths of various fibres and other fibrous materials and stores and chemicals necessary for ginning, spinning, weaving, manufacturing, dyeing, printing and bleaching purposes. It is proposed to have 30,000 spindles and 800 looms.

2. The Company propose to purchase land in a suitable locality in Bombay, on which to erect their mill buildings. The Directors are in negotiation with the owners of certain plot of land which the Directors believe is very conveniently situated for the purpose of the Company, and they hope that the negotiations will prove successful.

3. Machinery of the most approved pattern and fitted with the latest improvements will be installed in the mills. The Company propose to employ electric power for the purpose of driving the machinery in the Company's Mills to be supplied by the Tata Hydro-Electric Power and Supply Co., Ld. It will not be necessary therefore to purchase engines, boilers and other machinery required if steam power were used for driving the machinery nor to erect engine and boiler houses, chimneys and water tanks. A great saving will thus be made in the initial cost of erecting the mills. Again, as it will not be necessary to erect engine-houses, boiler houses, chimneys and water tanks, land of smaller dimensions than is generally required for Mills worked otherwise than by electric power will suffice for the purposes of the Company. This will effect a further saving in the initial cost. Again it is expected that a great saving will be effected in the cost for working the machinery as the Company will not require water and coal to drive it (the charges of which are high) and it is believed that the charges for the consumption of electric energy will be lighter.

4. The Company has been successful in inducing Mr. D. M. Wadia to take up the agency of the Company for a period of 30 years. An agreement has been entered into with him, and the members of his firm appointing him and then the Company's Agents. The commission is based on profits, and the agreement may be inspected during business hours at the Company's registered office.

5. It is expected that Mr. Wadia's vast experience in Mill industry will be of great advantage to the Company in the erection of the Mill building and in the selection and installation of the machinery to carry on the Company's business with and also in selecting the raw material to be manufactured in the Company's mills.

6. It is proposed so to erect the mill buildings that any additional machinery which will be required for extending the Company's business can be readily installed without any extensive displacement of the existing machinery.

7. As soon as the Company have purchased a suitable plot on which to erect their Mill buildings and other appurtenant buildings, they will at once commence to lay the foundation and erect them Orders will be placed for machinery in good time for the same being installed in the Mill building, so that the Company may commence its business at the earliest possible date.

8. A copy of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the registered office of the Company during usual business hours.

9. A substantial number of shares has been agreed to be taken up by the Directors and their friends and the remaining shares are now offered to the public.

10. Applications for shares should be made on the Company's form and forwarded to Messrs. D M. Wadia and Co. at the registered office of the Company with the whole amount payable on application in respect of the number of Shares applied for. The sum of Rs. 25 per share for such shares will have to be paid on application and a further sum of Rs. 25 on allotment and the balance by calls to be made by the Directors from time to time as provided in the Company's Articles of Association and seven days' notice of any call to be made by the Directors should be given. If no allotment is made the whole of the deposit will be returned and where the number of shares allotted will be less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

11. The prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the office of the Company or from the Company's Solicitors.

12. Every person applying for shares in this Company, or to whom shares in the Company are allotted will be deemed to have inspected and to have full notice of the contents of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the agreement with Messrs. D. M. Wadia & Co.

Dated the 7th day of November, 1912.

A SHIP AT SEA ON FIRE.

Fierce Lions Let Loose on Deck,

A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT BETWEEN MEN AND LIONS.

These Thrilling Scenes Can Be Seen Most Realistically In Our New Film.

THE SHIP AND THE LIONS

The Most Astounding Film Shown in Bombay.

A Masterpiece of Realism. An highly original, never-before-heard-of conception, worked out in a daring and masterly manner.

CAT CHANGED TO WOMAN

An Exquisitely Coloured Roman Drama

3 SPARKLING COMICS 3

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Films for sale : Apply to Manager. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the MAHOMEDANS will be held at the Town Hall on SUNDAY, the 10th November, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in connection with the war between the Turkish Government and the Balkans.

Non-Mahomedans sympathizing with the movement are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.

THIS is to NOTIFY that all the SUGAR BUSINESS carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI will henceforth be carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI & CO., from 10th Nov. 1912.

T. VALABDAS TULSIDASS.
RATANJI VIRPAL.
JEPAL PANACHAND.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE 10 MULES made by Messrs. ASA LEES & CO., of 678 spindles each in excellent working condition can be seen any day during working hours between 8-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. at the STANDARD MILLS Lower Mahim. Delivery will be given immediately if required.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address :

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, COTTON WASTE, AMERICAN STRIPING COTTON, COTTONFLY CLEAN AND OILY, THREAD WASTE, WHITE AND COLOURED ETC., damaged by fire and or water.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Sassoon Dock Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.—A large quantity of bales of cotton loose cotton, cotton waste, bales of American striping cotton, cottonfly clean and oily, thread waste, white and coloured, etc., damaged by fire and or water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th November, 1912.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 2,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 107,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Fexing	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE "DIWALI" WEEK.
THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the First Show
at 6-30 to 8 P. M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P. M.

There will be a complete change in the programme to-night
WITH BRIDGES BURNED,
MAX IN LONE AND BOXING,
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,
THE INN OF CONFUSION.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8 : 8-30 to 9-30 : 10 to 11 P. M.

MAIDANIA

—:o:—

SKATING RINK & TRACK.

DAILY ADMISSION.

6 to 8, As. 8, Skates As. 8 Extra
9-30 to 11-30, Re. 1, Skates free

Books of 12 Tickets including use of Skates

Gentlemen ..... Rs. 6
Ladies ..... ,, 5

Monthly Season Ticket.

Gentlemen ..... Rs. 12
Ladies ..... ,, 6

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS
6 TO 8
AND SATURDAY
9-30 to 11-30.

RESERVED FOR
CLUB SESSIONS

Only those Ladies & Gentlemen producing satisfactory evidences of Club Membership will be given Admission.

MAIDANIA

Season Tickets including admission at Main Gates and to Garden Restaurant.

Gentlemen Rs. 7 8 0
Ladies ... ,, 5 0 0

Can be purchased at the Gates and Office, Maidania and at

Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ld.
,, S. Rose & Co.,
,, Soundy & Co., Ld.

MAIDANIA

Come and Meet your Friends.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED by a Shipping Company a JUNIOR CUSTOMS CLERK, must have experience in general Customs work. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 503, care of Advertising Department, "Bombay Gazette."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green treet, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—After the Viceroy's visit to Jaipur.—A 22-30 h.p. four cylinder ALBION MOTOR-CAR, roomy, five seated body, (could seat seven), magneto ignition, hood, luggage carrier, head, side and tail lamps, tools, spares and horn ; fitted with detachable rims, automatic lubrication and speedometer ; enamelled white picked out with dark green ; covers for all upholstery. This car, with a complete set of new Michelin tyres, is in perfect order, and is being sold as the officers do not require such a large car. Price Rs. 8,000 or reasonable offers. Apply to

OFFICER COMMANDING,
42nd Deoli Regiment,
Deoli, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER.
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following VACANCIES in the office of the Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Supervisor of Electrical Works, Salary Rs 150 p. m.
Draughtsman ... ... ,, ,, 110 ,,

The appointments will be on the temporary establishment, P. W. D., but will probably be permanent.

Applications should state age, experience, and should be accompanied with COPIES of testimonials.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, P. W. D.
Bombay.

WANTED.—1st CLASS JOBBING COMPOSITORS, those accustomed to Catalogue and high class Jobbing work only need Apply to Box No. 467, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... $ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... $ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 385,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 6.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-4	1-4	
do. Rentes ...	89 1-4	1-4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	90 3-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4		unchgd
Silver in London Spot ...	28 13-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' fence...	29		unchgd
Silver in New York ...	62 3-8		1-2
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·23 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 53 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4 85 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 13-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 7-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver— Business has been done at 1-16 over fixed rates.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 80,00,000.

Rs. 47,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 10,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 10,50,000 " to Madras.
" 68,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·04.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 11,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 11,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 9 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 81,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Firm—Good business done.
Spot ... Barely—Steady.
Futures
Manchester Moderately active at an advance.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "
Imports ... 25,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·79+08"
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 25 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·39	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·37
+04	+04	+04	+03	+02
Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	
6·37	6·37	6·37	6·25	
+02	+01	+02	+01	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·45 Mar. 11·73
New York official Noon call Dec. 11·39. Mar. 11·67
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 11·78 Mar. 11·98

NEW YORK— Bales.
Two Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 178,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 178,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 63,000
" Exports to Continent ... 57,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·90 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·54+02 } Declined owing to longs unloading and advanced on improved financial conditions and wall Street demand.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·82+04

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 3-4+1-8
Futures month of Dec. ... 11 88+06
Futures month of Mar. ... 12 12+09
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Manchester Nov. 6.

Grey shirtings	41-42in. 38 yds 16 by 15...	8	8 1-2
"	44in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs ...	9	1 1-2
White "	40-41in. 40 yds 18 square..	10	9 1-2
" Nainsooks	43 in. 19 yds 22 by 21 .	7	2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 39—1-4
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec
London—Sellers

Tone—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... } No Sellers
Do. Months— ... }
Barletta Busso 62 12lbs ... ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... } No Sellers
Do Months ... }

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports,— ... ...
Brown Cawnpore ... 48 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 56 1-4—3-4
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Easier

Linseed Calcutta... ... Not received
Do. Month— ... ...
Do. Name of Ports— ...
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 49—1-4
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports— ... Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-6+0-1-0
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 11 10 1-2
Dec.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C	...	£ 87 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...	d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	...	£75 15-16—1-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

ARRIVALS :—
Silkworth Hall, and Den of Crombie.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38 9
" " Mutton Tallow 40 9
General Tone of Tallow Auction Dull.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 3 1-4+3 4d.
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.
Tone—Steady—Only small business.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 1-2+1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
9 11 1-4 unchgd—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm. Closed quieter.
E A & similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar. Sellers.
Tone,—Steady at unchanged prices.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2+1 1-2d.
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... 10 4 1-2—July-Dec.—1913—Value.
Do. 10 6—July-Dec.—1913—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 6—July-Dec.—1913—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11-7—July-Dec—1913—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 9—July-Dec—1913—Value.
Tone—Small business doing at steady rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [7TH NOV. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Gold Bulln	96,000	London	Mercantile Bank
7 Boxes Gold Bulln	4,03,200	Do.	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	15	18,144
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	26	30,950

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 41-16d. on Damand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate demand for Bank remittance. There are still very few Private bills offering. The Banks will be closed to-morrow and on Saturday for the Dewali holidays.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-8d. Dec
Do. do Francs	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151
Shanghai "	...209 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 3-8 for Cash and the Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the early part of the day, since when it has kept steady closing as under. A moderate business has been put through.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95	7 0
Settlement ...	" 95	7 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 28 13-16 for ready and 29 for forward. New York was 1-2 down at 62 3-8. The local market has fluctuated during the day, opening at 72 5-8 for ready and 72 3-4 for the first settlement and after advancing 3-16 closes as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23 14 6
Australian " ...	"	23 14 6
Sovereigns " ...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	72 11 0
1st Settlement ...	"	72 14 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	73 2 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	"	82 1 0
1st Settlement ...	"	82 4 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	82 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets opened easier but closed 2 to 4 points higher in New York and 6 to 9 points higher in New Orleans. Spot cotton in New Orleans was 1-8 up. The local market opened higher, good Broach being quoted Rs. 305-6, but during the morning the price declined to Rs. 303. Little business has been done to-day and at the close the market is quiet at our quotations.

The enquiry for new crop ready Bengals continues and nice lots are selling at good prices. Old crop is steady but the demand is limited.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	312 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	302 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	303 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	301 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	295-6 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	292 1-2 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	279 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	271 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	266 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	266 Dec.
" " " ...	"	269-70 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	253 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	8,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·44	6·43	6·43
+05	+05	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6 43	6·42	6·42
+05	+05	
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·42	6·42	6·40
	+05	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is easier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9 2 0 B.T.
December	"	9 13 6 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	"	10 0 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8 6 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	7 14 0 B.T
Yellow " ...	"	8 14 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	55 0 0
Black Kutni	"	46 8 0
Ready White Khandeish	Rs.	58 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... " Rs. 12 14 0 B. T.

CASTOR SEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	26 0 0
Forward ...	... "	25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.
We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 8 0
Jan.-Feb. Small	... Rs.	44 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet,
We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 9 R. T.
" May 1913 ...	"	5 8 3 "

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,210	bales.
Wheat	23,190	cwts.
Linseed	3,664	"
Rapeseed	16	"
Gingellyseed	5,884	"
Poppyseed	26	"
Groundnuts...	59	"
Castorseed	10,145	"
Rice	1,682	"
Myrabollams.	433	"
Cottonseed	1,262	"
Mowrasee d	768	"
Gram	7,635	"
Jowar	1,232	"
Maize	102	"
Barley	10,472	"

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 19th October, 1912, were Rs. 2,970, making the total earning for the period 1st January, 1912, to 19th October 1912, Rs. 1,29,766.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 7.

The market opened with coal shares ruling steady and quiet, with only small business passing.

Jute shares were in better request, a number changing hands at advancing prices.

In coal Equitables at Rs. 35 were the only securities which showed any advance, being eight annas better while Raneegunjes at Rs. 24-8 were a quarter down.

In Jute Albions (ordinary) at Rs. 142 were four rupees up. Baranagores at Rs. 89 were eight annas better.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1912-13 in the Hyderabad (by the Revenue Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government)—Returns not having been received from 20 Government taluqs and some non-Government Ellakhas figures amounting to 326.0.8 acres have been repeated. The details of the Government and non-Government areas sown with cotton this season as compared with last year are as follows.

Year	Govt. area Acres	Non-Govt. area Acres	Total area Acres
1911-1912	2,469,749	563,180	3,032,929
1912-1913	2,315,347	603,467	2,918,814

The net result is an estimate of 2,918,814 acres sown this year as against an estimate of 3,032,929 acres sown last year. The total decrease in area amounts to 114,115, acres or 3·76 per cent. The decrease is shared mostly by the districts in the Mahratwada, and is most marked in the districts of Aurangabad and Bir, which show a contraction in the cropped area of as much as 129,102 and 102,837 acres respectively. The only districts in which an an improvement on last year's area is anticipated are Parbhani, Adilabad and Nander, where, however, the increase is very slight, and Raichur where the increase is substantial and amounts to 76,349 acres. Raichur is a Karnatic district, where cotton is a Rabi crop; and good rain having fallen of late, it is probable that there may be further sowings of cotton in this district. The delay in the arrival of the monsoon and want of timely rains account for the shrinkage in the area.

The condition of the crop is fair on the whole but unfortunately the holding off of the rains during September in the western districts, i. e., Aurangabad, Bir and Usmanabad, has seriously affected the crop in these parts, as the rainfall has been deficient. The prospects of the crop, however, depend entirely on whether rain falls hereafter. Moderate rain is much required in the month of October.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

RESTAURANT CAR.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.	UP H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ... Arr.	12-35
6-10...Arr.	Manmad ... "	7-16
10-29... "	Bhopal ... "	21- 5
12-56... "	Bina ... "	18-35
15-25... "	Jhansi ... "	15-30
17-18... "	Gwalior ... "	13-43
19-32... "	Agra Cantonment ... "	11-20
20-36... "	Muttra ... "	10-19
23- 0... "	Delhi ... Dep.	8- 0
22-25...Dep.	Delhi ... Arr.	7-26
2-52...Arr.	Amballa Cantonment ... "	2-51
5-29... "	Ludhiana ... Arr.	1-10
5-53... "	Phillaur ... "	0-53
6-32... "	Jullundur ... "	0- 9
8- 7... "	Amritsar ... "	23-34
9-13... "	Lahore ... "	18-13
14-33... "	Lala Musa ... "	15-35
18-36... "	Rawalpindi ... "	11-29
23-18... "	Peshawar Cantonment ... Dep.	6-54

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND SIMLA.	UP H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ... Arr.	12-35
23- 0...Arr.	Delhi Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi Arr.	7-28
2-52...Arr.	Amballa Dep.	3-55
3-35...Dep.	Amballa Arr.	2-51
5-28...Arr.	Kalka Dep.	1-30
6- 5...Dep.	Kalka Arr.	0-49
2-30...Arr.	Simla ... Dep.	18-30

BETWEEN

DOWN H. M.	BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.	UP H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ... Arr.	12-35
16-15... "	Jhansi ... "	15- 5
18- 7...Arr.	Orai ... "	13- 8
20-14... "	Cawnpore ... "	10-55
21-45... "	Lucknow ... Dep.	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. ROMBOLI,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

COTTON MERCHANTS AND G. I. P. RY.

The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ld. has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary, the Government of India Commerce and Industry, Simla. In the matter of representation of the Cotton Merchants against the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Sir,—As desired by the Board of this Exchange I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a representation addressed by the members of this exchange and other well-known Cotton Merchants of Bombay as regards the very great hardships that they and their constituents have to undergo by reason of the preferential treatment which is given by the Railway Companies and in particular by the G. I. P. Railway to a few favourite merchants to the very great prejudice of the whole mercantile community.

From the said representation you will observe that the official of the G. I. P. Railway have of late been transgressing all legitimate limits. The various old grievances of the mercantile community are not yet fully redressed and to add to the same there are the standing orders of the G. I. P. Railway in particular so arbitrarily enforced during the course of the last two or three years, which have practically exhausted all patience of the mercantile community. In trying to give facilities to a few merchants the said Company has entirely ignored not only the rights of the overwhelming number of its other customers but even its own responsibility and duty as a public carrier, and as should be expected, such preferential treatment has tended on the one hand to bring about the ruin of many merchants by paralizing the trade in general, while on the other it has given rise to many undesirable practice which require to be nipped in the bud.

In a vast country like India it is most essential in order to guard and foster its various commercial interests that the whole railway administration should be governed on a just and equitable footing.

In the opinion of this Exchange there lies no other obvious remedy to remove the cause of the present most grievous dissatisfaction than the one so plainly stated in the last para of the merchants' representation referred to, with which my Board fully concurs; for without the strict enforcement of the just and equitable system of serial entries of goods and a consistently serial loading and despatch of the same at all times and most particularly during the thick of the commercial season in India, the present serious complaint of preferential treatment so loudly and unanimously voiced can possibly have no quietus.

Under the circumstances this Exchange fully trusts that the questions contained in the accompanying representation will be fully considered and that the legitimate grievances of the mercantile community be soon redressed.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) BHAIDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Vice-Chairman.

NEW COTTON MILL.

The prosperous times through which the cotton spinning and weaving industry seems to be passing at present is inducing mill owners and others to float new mills. It will be noticed from our advertisement columns to-day that a new company has been launched and named the Simplex Mills Co. Ltd: The prospectus states that this Company has been formed for the purpose of puting up an up to-date and model spinning and weaving mill. It is proposed to have 30,000 spindles and 800 looms in the beginning, and to erect the mill buildings in such a way that any additional machinary required for extending the comuany's business can be readily installed without any extensive displacement of the existing machinery. Further it is stated in the prospectus that the company has been successful in inducing Mr. D. M. Wadia to take up the agency of the company, and it is expected that Mr. Wadia's experience in mill industry will be of great advantage to the company in the erection, of the mill building and in the selection and installation of the machinery to carry on the company's business and in also selecting the raw material to be manufactured in the company's mills. The Board of Directors includes, Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha, Mr. Narotam Morarjee Gokaldas, the Honourable Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. D. M. Wadia, and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

The outbreak of war in the Near East is again directing attention to the laws of war in their effect on commerce; and though the operations are likely to be mainly military, neutral powers are more concerned with the effect of the declaration of war on their shipping and sea-borne goods. The declaration of London, which will probably be adopted by the combatants, as it was in the Turco-Italian war, secures, the "Law Journal" reminds us, immunity from capture of vessels under the neutral flag unless they are violating a blocade or carrying contraband; but enemy vessels at outbreak of war are in general subject to capture. But two classes enjoy a special exemption under two conventions signed at the Hague in 1907. Coast fishing boats and small boats employed in local trade cannot be seized, and enemy merchantmen which are found in the port of a belligerent or on the high seas at the opening of the war should be allowed to continue their voyage to their destination, and in any case may only be detained and not confiscated. But the experience of the Turco-Italian war indicates that these exemptions are likely to be scrutinised very narrowly, and, as has frequently been the case in the development of International Law, a conventional check on the right of capture tends to restrict a customary indulgence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

JULIUS—LAKE—September 28, at St. Paul's Church, Dalhousie, by the Revd J B King, Captain St. de V Julius, the Royal Sussex Regt., to Maude Ethel, daughter of H H Lake, Esq, Gwalior, C I.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divali Holiday.
English mails due to arrive 6.
Swimming Carnival, Cathedral School Swimming Club, Back Bay, 11-30.
Zoroastrian Conference, Novelty Theatre, 3.
B. V. A., Celebration of Silver Jubilee; Ball at the Town Hall, 9-30.
Professor Hinderson's Barrows lecture, Willson College, Chowpatty, 6.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Industry is fortune's right hand, frugality her left."—Wade.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	4-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		"
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March ... A Sergeant of the Line...J. Crd. Hume
Valse ... Dreaming ... ... Archibald Joyce
Selection ... H M S Pinafore ... Sullivan
Indian Love Lyrics by W. Finden
(a) Less than the dust. (b) Kashmiri Song.
Idyll ... A Lancashire Ramble ... Arthur
Patrol ... Die Wachtparade Komut ... Eilenberg
Selection ... Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens

MUSIC AT THE MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers the string Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Band master :—

From 6-30 to 7 p.m.

March ... Honor to the Flag ... Eilinberg
Overture ... Maurer and Schlosser ... Auber
Valse ... Luxembourg ... Lebar
Lyric piece op 8
43 ... To the Spring ... Grieg
Selection ... The Quakar Girl ... Monckton
A Veil Dance ... Mystic Beauty ... Finck.

From 9-30 to 11 p.m.

March ... With Sword and Lance ... Starke
Overture ... Merry Wives of Windsor ... Nicolai
Incidental Music to ... Monsieur Beancaire ... Rossa
... Humoreske ... Dvorak
Valse ... Gipsy Love ... Lehar
Song ... The Rosary ... Nevin
Fest March ... Father Rhine ... Linckes.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED.—One Kuthuddin Nasiruddin, hailing from the Punjab, was arrested at Jhansi, being wanted by the Bombay Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 244 entrusted to him in Bombay. He was brought to this city on Wednesday under a police escort and Rs. 139 was found in his possession.

A BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, on board the s. s. Orissa, a fireman named Hassan Ali Shivagaji, aged about 22, had both his legs severely burnt by live cinders. While cleaning a boiler he slipped and fell on the glowing ashes. He was removed at once to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where has been detained for treatment.

OVERDOSES OF OPIUM.—On Wednesday a Bania named Taju Assur was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital suffering from the effects of an overdose of opium. The man had been ailing and being addicted to the drug took the dose to relieve his troubles A child named Bhajie who, it is said, was dosed with opium daily, on Wednesday opened a box belonging to her mother and taking out a big lump of opium ate it. The child had to be removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

MAIDANIA.

It is only on opening night that the unavoidable defects and insufficiencies of a show like "Maidania" are apparent, and we do not claim for Bombay's "White City" any superiority in this respect over its larger European rivals. The general effect of the nicely laid-out grounds, the spacious and artistically arranged Garden Restaurant were generally admired, but there was perhaps a deficiency of light in odd corners. This has already been remedied. Festoons of lamps now encircle the Skating Rink, the dark stretches at the south of the Alpine Railway have been illuminated with clusters and strings of gaily-coloured lights, and the Jaldi-Jaldi flashes beacon like from the Cruickshank-road side.

The experience of the first night shewed that the skating might be handicapped by the dew which falls at this time of the year and it has been decided to cover the Rink with a removable covering arranged so that it can be folded back when not required for use. This will be ready in a few days.

The Jaldi-Jaldi was found to be scarcely "jaldi" enough for the majority of its patrons, but with some slight alterations an improvement has been effected which should satisfy the public.

"Maidania has already established its hold on the public. Every night this week crowds have passed through the turnstiles and with the holidays ensuing, the receipts should be heavy.

On Saturday there will be a special programme of bands.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Adulterated Ghee—a Dealer Convicted.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Health Officer Dr. Godinho charged Assoo Hirjee, Munnar Building, Princess Street, with selling ghee containing a substance which was not the product of milk or ghee, under section 407 of the Municipal Act.

The Health Department having suspected the genuineness of the article sold by the accused deputed a man to purchase a quantity of ghee from the accused's shop. It was submitted to the chemical analyser, who reported that it contained a substance which was not ghee.

The defence was that the accused was not a dealer in ghee. He was a grain dealer. He had purchased ghee from the bunder at Rs. 23-10-6 and sold it to his customers at Rs. 24 per maund. If that action was an offence he pleaded "guilty." The accused produced a "chit" showing purchases. He would if the Court desired, call as witness, a broker through whom the purchase was made.

The Magistrate remarked that unless he had a warrant for the genuineness of the article he was not protected by law. The "chit" produced by the accused was an ordinary cash memo which did not protect him. He was fined Rs. 50.

HOTI MARDAN PHOTOS.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which Gopinath Kedarnath Devare, a photographer, charged Mr. J. Mollermott, formerly a superintendent in the Bombay Police Force, with cheating in respect of photographs of Miss Swannell, one of the complainants in the Hoti Mardan case.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment said, that in February 1912, a case was being tried in the High Court in which the Khan of Hoti Mardan was charged with abduction and in which one of the principal witnesses was a certain Miss Swannell. The present accused who carried on business as a private detective was employed by Messrs. Payne and Co., on behalf of the Khan. The story of the present complainant, a photographer was that some time before 14th February he had taken some photographs of Miss Swannell who was an employee in Messrs. King and Company, his frame makers. He had taken the photograph for nothing, and after having presented the lady with one or two copies did not consider himself bound to consult her as to future publication and looked upon the photos as the usual advertisements. On the evening of 14th February at about 7. p. m. he was in his studio when the accused, who was unknown to him came in and asked to be shown the photos of his daughter which had been recently taken by the complainant. In some way, which the Court did not want to discuss, the complainant gathered that it was Miss Swannell's photos, that were wanted, and the accused after examining them, said that he wanted to show them to his wife who was said to be down below in a carriage. He however, did not return that evening. The complainant on his way home read in a newspaper the account of the abduction trial in the High Court and from something in that account began to suspect that he had been cheated in respect of the photos. Accordingly next morning he called at Messrs. King and Co. and asked Miss Swannell if she had sent her father for the photos. The proprietor gave him certain information, as a result of which he sent a letter to the accused charging him with deceit. On the same day it was proved that the photos were put in as exhibits in the High Court. As to the probabilities of the case the Court held that it must be presumed that the complainant was well disposed towards Miss Swannell. If so, was it likely that he would have so readily handed over the photos to be used in favour of the Khan and therefore against Miss Swannell. The only question that required consideration was the legal point raised, that the conduct of the accused was not cheating. It was argued that if the complainant had refused to hand over the photos, he could and would have been summoned to produce them, and thus no wrongful loss was caused. It was clear, however, that being compelled to produce a thing in Court was very different to being compelled to hand it over to any odd person that came along. The complainant had a legal right to retain these photos unless and until the Court saw fit to order him to produce them. If the inducement could not be held to have been dishonest, it was, however, in the opinion of the Court "clearly fraudulent". For the purposes for which he wanted the photos no summons to produce would have been granted by any Court. The Court held that a case of cheating had been made out and convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 201 which was at the request of accused's Counsel, an appealable sentence.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Kutubdin Nasardin, a Mahomedan shoemaker, was placed yesterday before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 244 in cash belonging to the complainant, Mordin Sabdin. The money was left to him

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Highland Monarch, 2545 tons, Captain W. Dalziel, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Delagoa Bay, with a cargo of coal.

The gas line steamer Clan Colquhaun, 3760 tons, Captain W. G. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from cardiff with a general cargo and 51 horses.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Orissa, 3525 tons, Captain A. E. G. Tipper, will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Khosrou, 2401 tons, Captain J. Hannah, will sail-to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain T. Tayler, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Marmugao, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 7.

H M S Odin.....Comdr W Melicn.....Sloop
R I M S Dufferin.....
Barala..... 1899 Butler ..Persian Gulf...M M & Co
Banc's.....3794 Poter...Calcutta ..N F...P & O Co
Baron Innerdale.....2140 MacAlister .....W & A Graham & Co
Cornwall.....3954 Howell...Antwerp...W& A G & Co
Faris..... 739 Branes ..Busreh.....Arab Steamers
Gymerlo.....2593 Cossack .. ..B N Lang
Highland Monarch .....2545 Dalziel.....
Kt Errant.....4779 Jones .....T M & Co
Kasara.....508 King.....M M & Co
Palitana.....1933 Warrington.....M M & Co
Singu .....1912 Taylo ...Rangoon ...S Wallace Co
Yeddo.....2938 Gardner.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ismaila...	3181	Downing	N F...	N F...	M M & Co
B Clan Maclaines	2418	McLean	.....	Madras...	12-11... J F & Co
C&B Bindoo.....	3156	Groves	.....	Karachi...	14-11... J Finlay & Co
F Urlana	3383	Pratt...	Mauritius	.....	M M & Co
K Velnay	2927	McMorran	..	Baltimore...	11-11... W & A G & Co
K Kamakura Maru.....	3733	Hori	.....	Kobe, &c.....	N Y Katsha
M Himalaya	3760	Evans.....	Shanghai	.....	20-11... P & O Co
N Virginia.....	2789	Morgan.....	Philadelphia.....		R A Willis
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah ...	7-11...	Bo & P S N Co
Q Naderi.....	1168	Hughes	N F.....	N F.....	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kohistan	2949	Owen...	Hamburg.....	16-11...	M M & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	Lpool...	1-11...	W & A G & Co
3 Rheinfels	3523	Kuckens...	Hamburg ..	16-11...	W & A G & Co
4 Boverio	2841	Harper ...	Philadelphia...	12-11	W & A G & Co
5 Ischia	2187	Belsito ...	Hongkong...	11-11...	R Line
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzini...	Genoa ..	15-11...	R Line
8 Leopolis	2335	Badessich...	Trieste...	16-11.....	A Lloyd S N Co
9 Orissa	3525	Tipper ...	Rangoon...	9-11	M M & Co
10&11 Elysia.....	3934	Coverley...	Liverpool...	21-11...	W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia ...	4093	Palmer.....	London...	16-11...	P & O Co
16 Serbistan.....	1851	Choate.....	Dunkirk...	9-11...	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi.....	549	Ahmed.....	Mangalore...	8-11...	Bo S N Co
Satrunji.....	547	Hoosein	Repairing.....		Bo S N Co
Ponani.....	552	Dawood	.....		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Mansuri.	2042	Gore	Aden...	B & P S N Co	

H W D D

Linga 951	Manley...	Karachi...	8-11...	M M & Co	

P & O Dock

Edith 1815	Beaching	Repairing		J Mackintosh & Co

Offside D & E

Wardha 2552	Cannock.....	N F ...	N F...	M M & Co	

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
7	Highland Monarch	Dalziel	New York, Aug 8
	Clan Colquhoun ..	Young	Cardiff. Sept 28
	R I M S Dufferin..	Shearme	S'ampton, Oct 19

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Kola	Elton	Busreh
	Plassey	(HT)Andrews	Southampton

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Orissa, Tipper for Rangoon.
" Khosrou, Hannah for Jeddah.
" Singu, Tayler for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Palitana for Persian Gulf.
" Barron Innerdale for Manchester.
" Wardha for Genoa, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chanda left Gibraltar on the morning of the 6th.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—442 cwts barley, 9,700 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 12,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoordas and Co.

Castalia s—57 bales cotton waste, 125 cwts cotton seed, Salomon Brothers; 49 cwts old rubber, R M Jussawalla and Co; 5 bales hides, A Visram

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—300 bales hemp J U Kapadia and Co; 148 cwts bristles 71 casks skins Nizamoodin and Co; 187 cwts old metal K M Nathoo; 105 cwts chitney, F Nowrojee; 1,700 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Boverio s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons: 6 bales Carpets, King King and Co; 300 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR BOSTON.

Boverio s—40 cwts fishmaws, R D Limjee and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Kohistan s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Baron Innerdale s—5,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Serbistan s—4,500 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cornwall s—220 bales kapock cotton. J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co: 2,000 tons manganese ore. Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kohistan s—25 bales cotton, and 683 bales cottonfly, and waste, Solomon Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co, 550 bales cotton-fly, W Wolf and Sons; 300 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 220 bales cotton-fly and waste, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton J Finlay and Co; 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—10,000 cwts wheat, S Dreyfus and Co.

Castalia s—4,289 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 4 potsrosa oil, M A Patheria; 5 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri; 1 pot andropogan, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Leopolis s—250 cwts olibanum, A H Mowjee; 2,299 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—2,201 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
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A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S

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&c., &c., &c.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 8th Nov. 1912.

BRITISH POLICY IN THE NEAR EAST.

EVENTS have moved so rapidly in the Near East, that a declaration of British policy has already become necessary. Sir Edward Grey's careful statement will satisfy the empire generally and will be heard with relief thoughout the world. It could not have been with a light heart that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stood up to announce in the House of Commons the doom of the Turkish empire in Europe and a consequent change in the traditional policy of opinion, sometimes sharply marked, over England. There has been division on this very question, since the days of the Crimea ; and the divergence has shown itself again on this occasion since the war broke out. But the speedy collapse of the Turkish defence and the signs of demoralisation that have so unexpectedly appeared, have had their inevitable effect upon English public opinion. Feeling, apparently, has never had time to form in favour of the Turks, and there have certainly been no indications of popular enthusiasm in their cause. Times have changed since Gladstone's burning words roused the humanitarian feeling of the country and called forth heated protests against the atrocities committed by Turkish troops, and since, on the other side, the London crowd broke the same orator's windows, because he seemed to side with Russia in the struggle. Now we are on friendly terms with Russia, and sympathy with the Christian states of the former Turkish empire has undoubtedly spread in the conservative classes of society. So that when Sir Edward Grey intimated the abandonment of the assertion of Turkish integrity, no word of opposition seems to have come from any quarter of the House. It was a weighty announcement, and so it has been recognized to be. For over a century since the possibility of an attack by a European power either upon India or upon our communications with this country, became evident, the policy of Great Britain has been directed to the support of Turkish authority in Europe as well as in Asia. At one time we even went to war with Russia, and fought to protect the Turkish dominions and name ; and as lately as '78 the country was prepared to do so again. For in spite of Gladstone's moving eloquence and of genuine sympathy for the Christians of the Balkans, the English people were quite prepared to go to war with Russia in 1878, if she had not retreated from Constantinople.

It is no light thing now to change this policy and to abandon hereditary allies in the hour of their defeat. It is not done willingly. A large party, possibly even an actual majority of the people of England, would have heard with satisfaction of Turkish victories and would have been glad at least to see the Turks holding their own against the confederated states. But sympathy for the Balkan States has increased and for Turkey has diminished with every battle of the war. Suspicion of the motives of the allies has been quickly dissipated. Poor and undeveloped as their territories are, they have organized themselves for war with a success that only the highest form of patriotism could have accomplished ; and although fortune were to go against them now, they would have made an imperishable name for the national qualities which they have displayed in preparing for the struggle. The same determination has inspired them in the field. They have met their once-dreaded adversaries not only with the weapons of modern warfare, but foot to foot and hand to hand, and have beaten them back in headlong route. For feats like theirs and for the courage they have shown, the world has only one opinion. It salutes them with respectful admiration: and it welcomes the Bulgarians and their allies to an equal place among the peoples that count in history and in politics. It is too soon yet to judge the Turks. Lack of officers and changes in armament and organization, have been given as the reasons of their defeats. But the facts are there, and it would be wrong of any statesman to ignore them.

The Turks have shown that they cannot keep their hold on Macedonia, and they must now give up their claim. There is no injustice in this decision. They are in a small minority among Christian subjects whom at the best they have not treated very well. Their function has all along been that of rulers and administrators; and since they cannot now govern, the time has come for them to withdraw. On the other hand the Balkan States have proved by their sacrifices and their bravery, their right not only to independence of Turkish authority, which they have all for some years enjoyed, but to dictate terms to a beaten foe and especially to insist upon complete freedom for their kinsmen and fellow countrymen in the conquered territory. The position has changed ; Macedonia no longer belongs to Turkey ; and the Great Powers are now willing to recognize the fact. Some of them, like England herself, will do so with regret more at the necessity than at course of events ; and the empire as a whole will, with the same reluctance, endorse the Foreign Secretary's words. Nothing is impossible in war ; and the news of Turkish preparations for a final stand behind their last line of defence, requires still further suspension of judgment. It is always possible that the Turks will put up such strong resistance as to change the aspect of the war even in it closing stages They have still the advantage of the allies in numbers and in money ; but unless they hope to turn both the tide of conquest altogether, they may as well adhere to their request for mediation. No one seems to wish to take Constantinople from them ; and the probable upshot of the war is that Macedonia will be taken from Turkey ; that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus will be opened to the warships of the nations ; and that the Turks will remain in possession of the City of the Cæsars for another space of time.

THE NEW CAPITAL. THE compiler of the annual progress report of the Superintendent of Mahomedan and British monuments, Northern Circle,—to hand yesterday—expresses the pious hope that in the planning of the new capital, every consideration will be shown to the monuments which represent its former history. He also hopes that the Government of India will see their way to giving all possible attention to their repair, their upkeep and the condition of their gardens and general surroundings. Mr. Gordon Sanderson, the Superintendent, wrote on the subject before to the Punjab Government, requesting it to preserve in every possible way the old city walls, gardens and historical monuments which are in the city and that they may be in no way interfered with or damaged by any new roads or building arrangements. The old city walls have had many gaps made in them of recent years and "it would be a great pity if their limits and alignment were lost." Mr. Sanderson mentions, in parallel, the city of York, whose walls are perfectly preserved and one of the great features of attraction in that city. But, of course, the walls of the one have no ill effect on the sanitation, while in the other it may be found desirable to make more gaps purely in the interests of public health, Mr. Sanderson makes a further appeal on behalf of the old Shalamar garden, near Badli Sarai, which will presumably be included in the new city area. He is afraid that it will be out of the question to restore the garden to its original state, yet the hope is expressed that its site may not be built upon, but made the centre of a park, still preserving its historic name. It is felt that the building of the new capital will afford an excellent training ground for young Indian architects, but Mr. Sanderson thinks that the profession is one which undoubtedly demands its own special treatment. "Modern architecture in India suffers principally from the want of an appreciative public and the rivalry of large commercial enterprises which encourage building perhaps more than anything" especially architecture. Indian architects are few in number. In native states, it is found, that one or two creditable members of the profession exist, but until the Indian gets a more thorough architectural training he cannot be expected to design and build large edifices, which will comply with the necessities of present day conditions. Apparently the Superintendent of monuments is not at all happy when contemplating the building of the new city and besides being unfavourably impressed by the Indian architect, he would have the builders beware of the Indian mason. He is described as being responsible for the stone-work of the building, its erection and ornament, for which he makes no drawings, but relies on his traditional methods. He is generally illiterate and in the humblest station in life. His work, however, considering all things, is most creditable. If he is employed on new buildings, especially those subjected to European influence, the greatest care must be exercised to keep him from trying, praiseworthy though his motives may be, to improve on old forms with his own ideas of design, for as he has had no education, he cannot be expected to be thorough. As a copyist he excels.

INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE SERVANTS. CERTAIN District Judges in the Punjab are exercised in mind through the harassing methods of money-lenders in their dealings with Government clerks. The annual report on the administration of civil justice in the Punjab, contains some remarkable statements dealing with this matter and from these we quote the following by the District Judge of Simla :—"A very large proportion of Government clerks in Simla are simply slaves to the Sud moneylender, the most rapacious and unconscionable of his class. Much of the executive work of the District is devoted to the attachment of and realisation of the pay of Government servants, and when it is mentioned that there are numbers of officials in both the Government of India and the Local Government who are in the hands of these money-lenders, who are few in number, the influence the latter can exercise in Government offices needs only to be noted for the danger to Government to be recognised. It is, I think, useless to talk of the folly of the borrower: that does not dispose of the question, and the folly of the borrower, who little knows what he is letting himself in for, is as nothing compared to the dishonesty of the money-lender." It is easy to agree with the contention of the judge, in which he is supported by other judicial officers, that the law on the subject requires amendment ; but when that has been said there is another point of view to be discussed. The indebtedness of subordinates in Government service is not an evil which is confined to the Punjab. We find the same thing in every province in India, and the primary reason, so far as the moneylender is concerned, is that it is believed that pressure can be brought to bear with greater success on Government servants than on those outside the mystic circle. That, however, is only one of the causes. What would interest most people to discover is this : Are Government servants paid less than a living wage ? Or are they a particularly extravagant class ? We have heard in the last few years of the enormous increase in the cost of living, and also much of the complaint that salaries have not advanced in due proportion. If the indebtedness of the subordinate official or clerk is due to this then he is entitled to sympathy and protection. On the other hand, if he is given to undue extravagance, whether his creditor is a usurious Sud money-lender or a grocer or tailor, he has not much claim to consideration. And it is only reasonable to suppose that the problem lies either in under-pay or extravagance. Which is it ? The Simla Judge says : "It is, I think, useless to talk of the folly of the borrower, who little knows what he is letting himself in for." The moneylender may be dishonest. He is no better than any other man engaged in a sordid trade ; but it is difficult to agree that the borrower does not know what he is letting himself in for. Whatever there may be to urge in his favour, however hard be his lot, it is unintelligent to say that when he signs a bill for double or treble the amount he receives, he does not know the risk he is incurring. Amend the law by all means, but when that has been done the root-matter of the borrower's need still remains and calls for close investigation.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON. JUDGING from the written word the impression appears to have spread abroad that President Woodrow Wilson won his election on a platform which had Free Trade as a prominent plank. It will be as well to correct this at once. There is no doubt that Governor Wilson, personally, is a Free Trader, for immediately after his nomination, the Democratic platform —we quote an accepted observer of American affairs—with the fatuity for which the Democrats are so renowned, or with a superb disregard of consequences, declared it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government if honestly and economically administered." Those who understood political verbiage in America, interpreted this declaration to mean "that the Democrats would repeal the existing tariff law and substitute for it a law as near approaching Free Trade as revenue requirements permit, and whether one believes in Free Trade or Protection it must be apparent that to abolish Protection at one blow would be to bring about such a smashing dislocation and disarrangement of all industry that the worst panic the world has known would be the result. Not only business men took alarm at this declaration, but the sane Democratic Press pointed out the folly of making a promise that could not be fulfilled except at the cost of ruin, or that was made deliberately to be broken, and urged Governor Wilson in his speech of acceptance to convince the country that if elected he will ignore the Democratic tariff plank." The *New York World*, "unquestionably the most influential Democratic newspaper of the country" urged Wilson not to declare himself as a Free Trader ; it ridiculed the idea that Protection is unconstitutional, and argued that "every Democratic tariff law has been a protective measure." The journal pointed further to Jefferson, the founder of the party, to Madison, "the father of the constitution", and to other great Democrats as moderate Protectionists. We are then told that Governor Wilson had the good sense to correct the folly of the Democratic platform makers . . . and avowed himself a Protectionist, but not a Protectionist of the type that has made the Republican party so unpopular."

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Borneo" arrived in London, on the morning of November 6th.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "China" with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant, arrived Aden at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th idem.

THE P. and O Company's. s.s "Medina" with the outward mails of the 1st instant, passed Suez at 1-30 a.m. on Thursday the 7th idem.

THE transport "Plassey" left Bombay at noon yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 8 a.m. to-day.

THE Electoral Roll of the Mahomedan Community throughout the presidency is published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 18.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

The King and Queen have returned to London. Their Majesties accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and little Prince John, and attended by their suite did the whole journey from Balmoral to Buckingham Palace in one day, reaching London at ten o'clock at night. The Prince of Wales is now an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, with his tutor, Mr. Hansell. I seem to have very little news to write about as since my last letter, war has broken out in the Balkan States, and every one is very anxious to see how far the uneasiness may spread.

RACING.

The most attractive event in a race-meeting yesterday at Clairfeuille, in the Department of Orne, was a flat race for women jockeys on hunters over a distance of nine furlongs. This event, the first of its kind in France, brought out a field of six of the best-known women in the district, and there was a large attendance of the neighbouring gentry to see the race. Those who entered were the Comtesse D'Ideville, Baronne La Caze, Mme. Felix Petit, Mme. Garin, Mme. Jeanne de la Palme, and Mme. Bonnefonds. Mme. de la Palme, on her thoroughbred Boulangere, led from the start, and keeping close to the rails made the pace all the way. Starting home she was challenged by Mme. Bonnefonds, and a spirited finish was the result. The starter gallantly dispensed with the formality of weighing-in.

NEW OCCUPATION.

Women have been tested as tramway-car conductors in Philadelphia, with such success that the company operating the system is credited with the intention of substituting them for men on some routes. The company, it is said, propose to pay women £2 8s. a week, against £3 12s. or £3 16s. now paid to men, and hope to make large savings by the change.

The women would be employed on the "pay-as-you-enter" cars, so that their duty would be practically confined to collecting fares.

The step appears to have been precipitated by the demoralised condition of the traffic. The labour organisation of Philadelphia, on the first effect of the company's plans becoming known, threatened to put the men on strike if the scheme were carried out. The chief argument used against the employment of women conductors is that they would be unable to quell disturbances.

WRITING.

I see that some one has invented a waistcoat-pocket typewriter. That ought to settle the decaying art of handwriting. Several people have told us lately that in a few years it will be quite unnecessary to learn to write, and it is true that writing is growing worse and worse. Yet what a precious possession a really fine handwriting is ! And how much character, perseverance—how great a sense of beauty have gone to form it! Typewriting can never replace handwriting The essential qualities of good writing are legibility, beauty, and character, qualities that are valuable in much other work, and which will be further banished from the world if we all take to mechanical processes of lettering. It is well-known how much the Italian artists at their greatest owed to the fact that many of them practised goldsmiths' work, a craft which required accuracy and delicacy of hand. In the same way the hand, the eye, and the mind can all be educated by writing.

A GOOD STORY.

The Hon. Edward Lyttelton tells some good Irish stories in "The Nineteenth Century." Of Edward Edge, who for many years was in the service of her father, the Dean of St. Patrick, she remarks that no record of Edge would be complete without some mention of his wives, of whom there were no fewer than three (there would doubtless have been more had time and opportunity permitted.) When Mrs. Edge No. 2 was on her deathbed, her greatest grief was, not the parting from husband and friends, but the fact that she had just bought a new pair of boots, which of necessity would have to be left behind for the inevitable No. 3 to wear. And sure enough this came to pass. Returning from her funeral in the mourning-coach, Edge broached to my mother the subject of getting a suitable successor without further delay. "It 'ud never do," he said, "for the master to be without a woman on the gate ; if it 'ud be a thing that Mr. D. could be wrote to, get me another ould wan, of a good old Protestan' family, out o' the County Wickla." This was soon done, and the courtship did not take long, for Mrs. Edge No. 3 was wooed an' married an' a' within a month or two of her predecessor's death. Edge might well have echoed the words of a certain other oft-widowed Irishman, who is reported to have said at the funeral of his fourth wife, "What wid' bringin' them home cheerful, an' sendin' them out dacent," he had found marriage rather a costly business. Edge, however, remained so far faithful to this second wife of his that he always considered her greatly the superior of her successor, in whose presence he would loudly assert this. "Th' other, 'ould wan," he would say, "was betther nor three o' this wen. She could ha' taken this wan an' thrown her over the wall—fired her over Patthrick's, so she could. Sure she could ha' lived on the clippin's o' tin-" Her husband's successes with the fair sex were a source of pride to No. 3. She used to say, "Aw it was niver anny throuble t' Edward to git wives; he always had plinty of them." Edge himself was indeed serenely conscious that he never could be long at a loss in that respect. "Sure," he would say, "if this woman was to die on me tomorra', all th' ould wans in the Coombe 'ud be boxin' for me."

WOMEN WORKERS.

The discussion on "Women Workers and the Living Wage," which was the chief business of the National Conference of Women Workers at Oxford the other day, provoked some interesting remarks from Mrs. H. B. Irving on the stage as a profession for women. On the whole Mrs. Irving's defence of the stage was admirably convincing, and her opinion that health, to stand the strain of such a wearing life, is one of the most important desiderata for an actress is one that few people with experience of the theatre will care to dispute. "Public opinion," said Mrs. Irving, "either cast a glamour on the stage that it did not possess, or threw slights on it that it did not merit," Mrs. Irving will forgive me for suggesting that her eighteen years' experience of the stage, to which she constantly alluded as her authority for facts, has a limitation which may make it impossible for her to realise the difficulties which beset the beginner. As Miss Dorothea Baird, she was almost immediately, owing to her likeness to the Trilby of Du Maurier's illustrations, put into a leading part in a leading theatre. She began at the top which no doubt proved as difficult as if she had begun at the bottom of the ladder, but the difficulties were different. Mrs. living was eloquent on the subject of the stage being the only career in which women and men start with an absolute equality of opportunity but she did not say how the balance of that laudable equality is often disturbed by undue influence. I must also express surprise at the statement that there was no career open to educated women other than that of mother and wife which ought not to be regarded as a mere trade until the middle of the nineteenth century. Of course, that is inaccurate as until the Reformation the convents offered a career to women who did not marry and it was the dissolution of the monasteries which first led to the idea that the economic dependence of women on men was natural, and not artificial.

SUPERSTITION.

The thirteenth-at-table superstition appears to be as robust and prevalent in these enlightened times as it was in the Dark Ages. Of course no valid reason can be given for it. The generally accepted explanation is that it takes its rise from the Last Supper, but it is said to have existed in ancient Greece and Rome. For time out of mind it has been world-wide. Russians and Italians are firm believers in it. Germany got the superstition from the ancient northern mythology. The ancient Romans considered 13 in company always unlucky whether seated or not. It seems that there must be some good reason for a believe so widespread and so long enduring. But what is it ? There are, it may be said, some cases, on record to sustain the fears of those inclined to be credulous. There was the famous Victor Hugo dinner given by the poet in Paris in 8850. At this dinner thirteen were present, and here is the sequel. 1850 13 at dinner 1851 the host his wife and two sons in exile ; 1852, one of the guests died of apoplexy ; a second, D'Orsay died of meningitis; 1853 another guest, a young man named Perree, died; 1854, two more died—Rebecca Felix and Mme. Housaye; 1855, another Mme. de Girardin, died; 1856, a seventh guest died, G. de Norval; 1857 an eighth died, Alfred de Musset; 1858 a ninth guest, the actress, Rachel Felix died. At table some dread of the number at all times; others only fear it on Fridays. Some think that the last to sit down will die before the end of the year; others say the unlucky person is the first to leave the room. A statistical explanation of the superstition was propounded fifty years ago by a writer in "Notes and Queries, and, if his figures were correct, he would have settled the question. "If 13 of various ages assemble," he wrote "there is always a probability that one will die during the year." Some few weeks ago an American paper repeated this proposition more definitely. It says that "if the average age of the dinners is 28 years, then, by comparing the average length of life with the number present, one is likely to die. These statements are scarcely right. Twenty-eight is a very healthy age and only 6 1-2 persons of a thousand of that age die in a year. The death-rate is, therefore, about one-twelfth of one person in every 13 people of this age. That is to say, the chances are 12 to 1 that none of the 13 will die within the year. Of course, older people and young children die in larger proportions than young adults. But the general death-rate is only 10 by 16 per thousand, that is one-fifth of one person to 13. Therefore we should have 65 people dinning together, of ages ranging from infancy to the oldest age, in order to have one death within the year. And if an assortment of the most likely ages to find at such a dinner be taken, say from 25 years to 65 years old, the deaths among one thousand would be only 12 or 13 in any one year. The chances against 1 of the 13 dying would be about 6 to 1. If the room had 6 tables and 13 dinners sat at each, then 1 person of the whole company would die within a year. The death of 1 in 13 means a death-rate of 77 per thousand: the actual average death-rate for all ages from birth to one hundred years old is about 15 per thousand; at the age of 25 it is only 5½; at 45 it is 15½; at 65 it is nearly 50 per thousand. Under one year old it is very high, but not again till the age of 72 or 73 is reached does the death-rate amount to 77 per thousand or 1 in 13. T. F. M.

A BALL.

The great ball given to the Mayores and Provosts of the United Kingdom by the Lord Mayor of London towards the end of his year of office is always an imposing function, and this year it was an extremely pleasant one. Over a thousand guests attended it at the Mansion House, the majority, of course, being civic dignitaries with their wives and daughters; yet there was no overcrowding, for while the dancers enjoyed themselves in the splendid ballroom to the exhilarating strains of the Coldstream Guards' band, those who wearied of watching the animated scene dispersed through the spacious salons and into the "mayoral parlours"—so restful and enticing, with their luxurious chairs and settees and the beautiful subdued light that is radiated in some mysterious manner from the cornices—and there formed cosy little conversational circles until the time came for a move to the supper-rooms upstairs, where again all the arrangements were perfect.

No Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have been more popular than Sir Thomas Crosby and his daughter, and once more they proved a most charming and genial host and hostess, leavening the pomp inseparable from a great civic function with a delightful sense of genuine and personal hospitality, as, attended by the usual phalanx of gorgeously-garbed and uniformed officials and gentleman ushers, they received their guests, the Lord Mayor arrayed in his robes and chains of office, and the Lady Mayoress wearing a becoming gown of ivory chiffon, embroidered with dull silver wheatears, one large mauve rose at her waist, and a diamond hair ornament and pendant. Mrs. Barnett Smith ("Annie Swan") looking extremely well in purple chiffon over white satin, and a lovely diamond necklace, came with her husband Dr. Burnett Smith, who is the Mayor of Hertford. A very pretty gown of gold-embroidered ivory chiffon, the decolletage narrowly outlined with darkful, was worn by Mrs. Cuthbert, wife of the High Sheriff of Gloucester. Mrs Sam Clough, Mayoress of Keighley, was very smartly gowned in emerald chiffon over white satin, and wore the famous Keighley necklace, presented to the Mayoral regalia as a memento of Queen Victoria's Jubilee an exquisite example of modern jeweller's work, the pendant pieces showing arms and insignia in fine enamel linked by jewelled motifs set with diamonds and rubies. Many of the Mayoral chains by the way are extremely handsome and interesting conspicuously that appertaining to the Mayor of historic Carnarvon, in which the finely wrought links are alternatively the Prince of Wales's feathers and small shields bearing the enamelled arms with name and date of creation of every Prince of Wales from the first Edward of Carnarvon to our own Prince whose investiture was the great event of the old-world Welsh city last year. The present Mayor Mr. Newton and his charming wife—who was effectively gowned in pale blue satin with a tunic of black net embroidered with dull gold silk—are just entering on their second year of office.

A notification by the Bombay Government in the Legal Department, 6th November, 1912, states :—In further amendment of notification in the Legal Department No. 984, dated the 14th October 1912, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the time and place to be appointed under rule 7 of Schedule II shall be as follows :—"3 to 6 p.m. at the Sir Cewasji Jehanghir Hall, University of Bombay."

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

VICTORIOUS PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

Another Great Servian Victory.

BULGARIANS DRIVE TURKS BEHIND CHATALJA.

The Serious Problem of the Turkish Wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, Nov. 6.

The Turks, who were defeated at Kumanovo, assembled, twenty battalions strong, in the mountains between Koprulu (Veles) and Prilip. The Servians were not able to put their artillery in position, but the infantry rose to the occasion and gained a brilliant victory in the face of a murderous artillery fire, taking position after position at the point of the bayonet.

SITUATION IN SALONIKA.

Desperate Plight of the Garrison.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Servians have captured Krushevo. It is reported that they have also taken Monastir.

The Greeks and Servians are now close to Salonika. The Greek Crown Prince has telegraphed to Athens urgently demanding disinfectants to cleanse Turkish barracks.

ATHENS, Nov. 7

Telegrams received here state that the garrison in Salonika numbers 15,000, while there are also 150,000 refugees. It is further stated that negotiations for surrender have begun between the Consuls and the authorities.

The Crown Prince has given the town till Monday to capitulate.

It is reported that the Vali has committed suicide.

The garrison is described as destitute and in rags, while arms are being sold to procure bread. Many soldiers have been shot for insubordination.

THE GREEK ARMY.

A decree published in Athens calls two additional classes of Greek Reservists to the colours.

LONDON Nov. 7.

The Montenegrins have occupied Diakova.

THE BULGARIAN VICTORIES.

Turks Again Defeated at Chatalja.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Every account of the great battles of last week agrees on the subject of the utter lack of Turkish organisation. The troops were brave, there were plenty of guns and rifles, and plenty of khaki uniform but no food, no supplies of the most ordinary necessities of warfare.

When the Turkish rout began there were no officers to stem what was simply a *sauve qui peut*.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Bulgarians in Macedonia are rapidly advancing on Demirhissar and Seres.

It is officially stated in Sofia that the Turkish losses in the battle reported yesterday were double those at Lule Burgas.

The Bulgarians are hotly pursuing the Turks to the Chatalja lines.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Only the barest details are known of the great battle on Monday and Tuesday, but the result was to drive the Turks helter-skelter behind their lines at Chatalja, with the Bulgarians in hot pursuit.

It is believed that the purpose of the Bulgarians, which was to keep the Turks on the run right up to Chatalja, and to take advantage of their disorder before rallying, was thus achieved. It is stated in Sofia that the assault will be immediately pressed.

Meanwhile, the forces of the Allies continue their victorious career in every direction, and the fall of Salonika is only a question of a few hours.

NO PROVISION FOR THE WOUNDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander, has transferred his headquarters to Hadenkeuy.

The medical authorities have been notified to prepare to receive 21,000 wounded. Hospital accommodation and sanitation here are most inadequate.

AERIAL FLEET FOR BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.

Ten Russian aviators have left for Bulgaria.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Nothing to make Final Mutual Settlement Improbable.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. F. D. Acland, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Taunton yesterday, said there was nothing in the international situation to make a final settlement of the Balkan question by universal consent improbable.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Dr. Daneff, President of the Sobranje, interviewed in Sofia, said that the Bulgarians did not want Constantinople.

BELGRADE, Nov. 6.

Repeated Austrian warnings to Servia against the encroaching by the latter country on Albania are exciting the resentment of the Servians who are firmly determined to have a port on the Adriatic, maintaining that this cannot be prejudicial to the interests of anybody.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The speeches at the meeting of the Austrian Delegation at Budapest were most friendly to the Balkan States, and referred to the possibility of a Customs Union between Austria and the those States.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The third Austrian cruiser "Admiral Spaun" has been ordered to Constantinople.

ANOTHER GREEK CAPTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Greek Fleet has occupied Tenedos.

Russian and French cruisers have arrived at Constantinople.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cablegram dated London, November 6:—

The close approach of the Bulgarians through the shattered Turkish lines is causing an intensely critical situation at Constantinople. Warships of all the Powers are hastening thither at the uttermost speed. Britain has ordered bluejackets to land, to avert a massacre of the Christians.

Sir Edward Grey's statement in the House of Commons favouring the Balkan States has created dismay, and it is feared that the Ottoman people may be unrestrainable.

SPECIAL CABLES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

The "Empire" publishes the following special cablegrams dated London November, 7:—War correspondents with Turks are agreed that their downfall is due to bad leadership and lack of organisation. Many troops were without food for four days, but fought most gallantly.

7.—"Pall Mall Gazette" expresses incredulity that Aga Khan should have proposed devoting £200,000 collected for the Moslem University to aid the Turks. It points out the responsiblity of his position as a political leader of the Indian Moslems and declares that he is the last man to throw a torch into a powder magzine.

NEWS AT BOMBAY CONSULATE.

The following telegram received was received the Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day:—Stamboul, Nov. 7.

Serowitch has been re-captured from the Greeks, who have retreated, leaving benind a great number of rifles and ammunition. At Perlepe a squadron of horse and mitrailleuse (grape-shot) battery have been destroyed and the enemy routed.

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

A purdah meeting of moslem ladies of Lahore was held yesterday afternoon at the Barkatali Hall, to collect subscriptions for the Turkish Relief Fund. Fifteen hundred rupees in cash were collected and promises for further sums were obtained.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

New President Anti-Trust Campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The Democrats have secured majorities in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Colorado, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey and Oregon, formerly Republican, have chosen a Democratic legislatures.

These were sufficient to give a Democratic majority of five in the Senate.

The result in several states is not yet known.

PRINCETON, Nov. 7.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson has issued a statement calling on the progressive forces of the nation to unite to free the country from Government by corporate private influences.

The statement says that no honest, enlightened business man need fear interference in his affairs by the administration.

NORTH MONGOLIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.

An official *communique* on the subject of the Russo-Mongolian Convention, signed recently by M. Korostovetz, the Russian Envoy, and the Mongolian Ministers, is promised shortly.

A letter to the *Novoye Vremya* from an Urga correspondent affirms that M. Korostovetz, in proposing the Convention, affirmed Russia's readiness to assist in every way towards consolidating the autonomy of North Mongolia, and that such Convention would guarantee North Mongolia complete security from the Chinese. The Mongolians vainly strove to obtain an extension of the guarantee to the rest of the country.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Suffragettes yesterday smashed the windows of the Customs House in Dublin.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

French Author Receives Award for Literature.

A special cable to the *Empire*, dated London. November 7th says :—

M. Anatole France has been awarded the Nobel prize for Literature.

[Jacques Anatole Tribault France has long been accounted one of the foremost figures in the literature of his country. Born in Paris in 1844, M. France published his first book, Alfred de Vigny in 1868, and regularly since that time volume has succeeded volume with remarkable regularity. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour and also a Member of the French Academy.]

RAILWAY CONGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Sir Henry Burt, K. C. I. E., at present Manager of the North-Western Railway, and temporary member of the Railway Board whose appointment to Enquire into cases of congestion has already been announced will proceed to the Eastern Bengal Railway and look into the delays in transport of jute and see what, if any, improvement can be made to expedite its delivery.

THE "BAKR-ID" IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

In view of the approaching Moslem festival *Bakr-id*, it is understood that extra police precautions will be taken this year to guard against eventualities. European pickets will be stationed in the vicinity of the scene of the disturbances of 1910.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

The Fourth Article in the "Times."

INDIA'S MONEY FOR INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The fourth article in the *Times* on Indian finance and currency deals mainly with the Paper Currency Reserve. It maintains that not one rupee thereof should have been transferred to London. It says: "India demands the retention of her own money, on her own shores, and protests against the successive withdrawals of her resources to gratify London's appetite. It does not lessen India's indignation to know that the Secretary of State has placed her reserves at the disposal of the City with a generosity which no self-governing Dominion would tolerate".

The article concludes by strongly insisting on the utmost publicity being given to the Government's silver transactions, and says that the present policy of secrecy is not only bad but politically dangerous.

LIBERAL M. P. DEAD.

The Late Mr. George Harwood of Bolton.

LONDON, Nov 7.

The death is announced of Mr. George Harwood, M. P.

The late Mr. George Harwood, who had sat for Bolton in the Liberal interests since 1895, was one of the few members of the House of Commons in Anglican Orders. When he had attained the age of 41 years, he was ordained to the Diaconate and served as curate at St. Anne's, Manchester, whilst retaining lay dress, title, and occupation, as an attempt to widen the Diaconate. Previously, he had, with Dean Stanley and others, founded the Church Reform Union, and been a frequent speaker at Church congresses.

In 1890 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and ten years later was appointed a Royal Commissioner on Church Discipline.

But that was only one side his life, for he also pursued closely the business of cotton spinning, being chairman of Richard Harwood and Son Ld.

The late Mr. Harwood was educated at Owen's College, Manchester, but graduated M.A. at London University. He was the author of several books, mainly of a theological character.

Mr. Harwood, at the last General Election, shared membership for the constituency with Mr. A. H. Gill.

The figures at recent elections were:—

1906.		1910 (Jan.)	
G. Harwood (L) ...	10,953	G. Harwood (L) ...	12,275
A. H. Gill (Lab)...	10,416	A. H. Gill (Lab) ...	11,864
Hon. G.J. Goschen (C)...	6,693	M.W.McHanson (C) P. Ashworth (C) ..	7,479 7,323
Lab. Maj. over Con.	3,723	Lib. Maj. over (C). Lab " " "	4,796 4,385
1910 (Dec.)			
G. Harwood (L)		10,358	
A. H. Gill (Lab)		10,108	
Col. G. Hesketh (C)		8,697	
Lib. Majority		1,611	
Lab. "		1,411	

THE CHINESE LOANS.

Negotiations Resumed with Six-Power Group.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey stated that Sir John Jordan, British Ambassador to China, had reported that the negotiations between China and the Six-Power group were officially resumed yesterday.

MR. MONTAGU'S TOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Harold Baker, in reply to Colonel Yate in the House of Commons to-day, said that Lord Crewe and the Council of India being of opinion that Mr. E. S. Montagu's visit to India had a certain official character, and further, in view of various precedents, a grant had been sanctioned therefor; but Mr. Montagu having expressed before starting a preference in favour of making the tour at his own expense, no payment would be made by the Government.

NEW YORK SCANDALS.

Murderer of "Jack Zelig" Receives Sentence.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The man Davidson who shot "Big Jack Zelig" has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

[On October 6th, the eve of the trial of Police-Sergeant Becker, since condemned to death for shooting the gambler Rosenthal, Zelig, turned State Evidence and was later shot dead in a tram-car by Davison, a fruit pedlar. The latter bolted but was caught. He alleged that earlier in the day Zelig robbed him, but critics of the police declared he had murdered Zelig to prevent him giving evidence.]

IRISH HOME RULE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The House of Commons, by 314 votes to 212, have adopted Clause 13 of the Home Rule Bill, providing that 42 Irish representatives shall sit at Westminster.

Replying to questions from Unionists, Mr. Asquith said that the scheme was not final. It was the first instalment of devolution on a larger scale.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. F. E. Smith declared they did not believe that the Government intended to introduce the Federal system.

THE SPRINGBOKS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The South Africans to-day defeated Oxford University by six points to nil on the latter's ground. The Prince of Wales attended the match.

INDIA OFFICE LOANS.

Under Secretary gives the Particulars.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Harold Baker, in reply to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, said that the silver from which the new rupees were coined was bought between March 5th and August 15th at the average price of 27 $\frac{11}{16}$. The average price for the corresponding period in 1911 was 24 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Purchases from March to September, inclusive, amounted to £5,005,268, prices varying from 26 $\frac{15}{16}$ in March to 28 $\frac{5}{8}$ in September, of which total £3,033,279 was in August and September.

The average price of purchases through Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company in 1912 was 28$\frac{1}{4}$. The additional cost, if purchases had been made at the present price, would have been £99,130. (1).

The commission to Messrs. Montagu and Co. at one-eighth per cent., said Mr. Baker, amounted to £7,513. No payment had been made or was to be made to them in respect of other transactions.

During the financial pressure in 1907-08 Gold Reserve securities had been sold, which cost £8,668,900, and realised £8,522,051. This loss was included in the statement of profit referred to in his reply of November 1st. (2).

Mr. Baker gave the list of borrowers referred to in his answer of the 5th instant and also stated the maximum sum of deposit or loan with each. During the year deposits the distributed among five leading banks totalled £7,400,000. Loans distributed among thirty-six banks and firms totalled £12,200,000, in amounts of a hundred thousand and upwards. There were three with whom over a million sterling had been deposited.

Mr. Baker promised to circulate with the votes the names of those with whom £8,950,000 was now on deposit or loan. (3).

(1) [Replying to Mr. Gwynne on October 31st, Mr. Baker said that on October 22nd, the balances amounted to £9,582,373 and that 31,400,000 new rupees had been coined from purchased silver since March 31st. The silver had been purchased through Messrs. Montagu and Company. It would not be in the public interest to state the amount at present, but Lord Crewe would be glad to state it later if asked.]

(2) [On November 1st, Mr. Harold Baker, replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, said that after making allowance for depreciation in the selling price of securities held in the Indian Gold Standard Reserve, there had been a balance of profit from the policy of investing the reserve as against the alternative course of holding it in gold, amounting to £2,015,142.]

(3) [Replying to Mr. Robert Harcourt in the House of Commons on November 5th: Dealing with the loans from balances, Mr. Baker said they were arranged by the Secretary of State's broker under the daily supervision of the Accountant-General of the India Office, and the weekly supervision of the Finance Committee. Mr. Baker continued "It has never been the practice for the Parliamentary Under-Secretary to take part in these transactions, and Mr. Montagu has never done so. The relation of the Secretary of State to the sixty-one firms included in the list of approved borrowers is similar to that of a bank to customers borrowing on security and is, therefore, always regarded as confidential. Lord Crewe is of opinion that this is in the public interest. However, in the present instance the names shall be given if desired. Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company have been on the list since 1887. Loans have been made during 1912, to forty-three firms."]

[A special cable to the "Empire," dated London, November 7th says that the Unionist Press is demanding a full investigation of India Office Finance by a Select Committee.]

THE CEYLON GARRISON.

LONDON, Nov 6.

Colonel Seely in the House of the Commons, to-day, stated that the despatch of a British regiment to Ceylon was not contemplated.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Mr. H. S. Holmes, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted combined leave for two years from 28th November 1912.

Mr. J. H. Murray, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, Deputy Superintendant, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, from the date of Mr. Holmes' departure and until Mr. Murray joins.

Khan Saheb Mian Chanan Din, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from 27th November 1912.

Mr. G. E Lillie, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is on return from leave appointed Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of additional office accommodation as an annexure to Victoria Terminus station, Bombay, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to a re-survey being carried out by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line of railway on the 2ft. 6in.. gauge from Karinja to Bori via Wai, a distance of about 34 miles.

KARACHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

There is published to-day the full text of the licence which it is proposed to issue to the new Karachi Electric Supply Company. Every local authority, company or person desirous of making any representation with reference to the licence may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, within three months of this date.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

The programme of Sir Robert Carlyle, Revenue, Member's Tour has been issued today. It gives dates for one month's it inerary. Leaving Maymeyo on the 9th he will halt at Mandalay on the 10th and then, after visiting Katha, Shegu and other stations, return, to Mandalay on the 18th, then leave for Prome, etc., arrive at Rangoon on the 27th, leave for Toungoo on the 28th, and inspect Toungoo and Pyinmana settlement.

The party will return to Rangoon on December the 3rd and leave for Calcutta on December the 9.

SAFETY AT SEA.

Equipment of "City" Steamers with Boats and Wireless.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

In view of the recent agitation for life-saving appliances sufficient for the whole of the crew and passengers in ships, and the installation of wireless telegraphy on passenger vessels, the City Line announce that all their vessels are equipped with boats sufficient for any eventuality, while most of their vessels will shortly be fitted with wireless telegraphy installations.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

The Amir's recent tour to Ghazni was, it appears, a much shorter one than was anticipated. This was due to his Majesty travelling by motor, which enabled him to dispense with ordinary camping arrangements.

The Kabul-Ghazni road has been regraded and generally improved, and the journey between the two towns can easily be made in a single day by some of the powerful motor-cars that the Amir has bought.

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

According to news received at Peshawar Bibi Halima, widow of the late Amir, died at Kabul last month. Her son, Umar Jan seemed at one time likely to be named as heir-apparent, but in spite of his mother's efforts his candidature came to nought. Umar Jan has for some years past been living on a small allowance granted by the present Amir.

It is said that he may now accompany Sardar Nasrallah Khan on the latter's visit to Herat and he should welcome any change from his surroundings at Cabul.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 6.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and the Yuvaraj are expected to return from their trip to Coorg to-morrow.

They have been received in Coorg with many demonstrations of welcome, and the North Coorg Planters' Association waited on his Highness in deputation at Pollibetta and presented an address.

In the durbar hall of the old Fort at Mercara a public reception was held on Monday last in honour of the visit, and afterwards his Highness visited the source of the Cauvery river in the Coorg hills.

"BELVEDERE" A DOGS' SCHOOL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Belvedere once the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal says the *Englishman*, is being put to a rather novel use. For some time past the grounds have been utilised as a training school for police dogs under the supervision of Mr. Claxom. A few more specimens of the canine tribe due to arrive in Calcutta shortly will also be sent there to be "educated."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. J. J. B. Benson, temporary Engineer, is granted, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for twenty-nine days from the 25th November 1912, or the subsequent date of relief, with permission to affix the Christmas Holidays to his leave. He is extempted from the operation of the rule in Article 242 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. H. H. M. Spink, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, during the absence of Mr. Benson on leave or until further orders.

In modification of the orders issued in paragraph 2 of Government Notification No. E.-9343, dated 16th October 1912, the Hon. Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Class III, substantive pro tem. (supernumerary), will be held to revert to Government service when he actually rejoins his appointment in British service on return from leave.

On return from leave Mr. T.A. Andrew, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

Major A. Hooton, I.M.S., to be a Civil Surgeon of the First Class.

Major V.B. Bennett, M.B., B.S. (Lon.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as a Civil Surgeon of the First Class during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J.B., Smith, M.B., M.Ch. (R.U.I.), D.P.H., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Major H. Bennett, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (E.), I.M.S., to continue to act as a Civil Surgeon of the First Class during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C.T. Hudson, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Major L. P. Stephen, M.B., B.Ch. (Abdn.). D.P.H. (Lon.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I. M. S., is granted, with effect from the 17th August 1912, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year and thirteen days.

Mr. W. B. Chambers, First Inspector of Factories, is granted privilege leave of absence for seventeen days with effect from the 11th November 1912.

The Reverend W. A. Sawtell, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th November 1912 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Messrs. R. B. Milne, Assistant Collector, Southern Sub-Division, Kaira, and L. V. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector, Northern, Sub-Division, Kaira respectively handed over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Southern Sub-Division, in the afternoon of the 25th October 1912.

Mr. Suleman Badrúdin Tyabji, Assistant Engineer, on relief of the charge of the Ahmedabad District, is transferred to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District.

Mr. E. E. Turner delivered over and Mr. R. Mac Tier received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, B.B. & C.I. Railway, on the 25th October 1912, in the forenoon.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, assumed charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range on the 25 October, 1912, in the afternoon, in addition to his own duties.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Rowland to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave of absence out of India as follows :—Bombay Volunteer Rifles : Lieutenant Alister Forbes, from 28th October 1912, to 27th February 1913. Lieutenant Henry James Dibbs, from 2nd November 1912 to 1st May 1913.

BARROWS LECTURES.

Western Social Programmes; Their Origin.

"INDIA IS NOT STAGNANT."

Professor Charles R. Henderson Ph. D., Head of the Department of Sociology in the University of Chicago, who has been appointed by that body to deliver the Barrows Lectures in the leading cities of India, opened the first of the series of lectures in Bombay, on Thursday, in the Wilson College Hall, before a large audience.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan was in the chair. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Claude, Hill, Rev. R. E. Hume, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. K. Natrajan, and Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan in introducing the lecturer to the audience said that he felt it an honour to have the opportunity of doing so. He was the fifth lecturer of the Barrows Series. These lectures had been named after Dr. Barrows, who, it may be remembered, delivered lectures in Bombay several years ago. The fourth of these lecturers was Dr. Cuthbert Hall, whose name was so familiar to them all, and the news of whose recent death had caused such a thrill of sorrow, no only in America and England, but also in India, where he had many friends. Dr. Hall's lectures had given a remarkable tone the Barrows Series and they had now the good fortune to hear Dr. Charles Henderson. Dr. Henderson has been a professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, and actively connected with social work. It would take a long time to refer to the many Commissions and Congresses with which he had been concerned. The speaker hoped they would have enough opportunity to form their own inferences concerning the lecturer after they had listened to him.

Dr. Henderson had come to India at a most opportune time, when social questions, were being actively discussed. He trusted the learned lecturer would suggest lines of activity which would be useful in the near future.

The subject of the lecture was, "The Foundations of Social Programmes in Economic Facts and in Social Ideals."

In opening Professor Henderson said :—The generous and friendly reception accorded my predecessors in this lectureship assures me of a welcome and a sympathetic hearing. The subject is of world-wide interest, because of the common elements and need of human nature and the industrial transformation of the East."

Continuing, Professor Henderson said he did not come as an advocate of a policy for the East, but as an interpreter of the struggles of men of the West. His purpose was to disclose the growing humane purpose of Christian people as manifested in movements and institutions. The promotion of the highest interests of humanity was one of the purposes of Mrs. Haskell in founding the lectureship and one of these highest interests is the blessing brought by Christianity to the world. With Christianity all kinds of good flow to all the continents.

The lecturer went on to speak of the economic evolution of the modern world which he said defined the forms and set some of the problems of social programmes. He noted characteristics of medieval conditions in contrast with the modern economic organization of society in Europe. In the older industrial order, he said, we found the isolated, self-sufficing village community, a rudimentary division of labour, meagre capital, small craftsmen, local market, inadequate transportation, servile or semiservile operatives. Modern industry on the other hand revealed interdependence of industries, a large scale of production, aggregation of capital, expert management, creation of a wage-seeking class, legally free but economically dependent. India, China and Japan were passing from the former condition to the latter and he quoted in this connection Sir Theodore Morrison. The Economic Transitionin India." This progress in the West said the lecturer, had cost much suffering, waste and loss; India might avoid western mistakes, secure the advantages of great industry and not lose the lofty idealism by which she had hitherto been so nobly distinguished. The western peoples groped their way for centuries without the aid of modern science and medical art; the Orient could have this as a free gift.

Professor Henderson said had come to India with a free mind to study the economic conditions now prevailing in the country, and to compare them with what they were in the West. He expressed his keen satisfaction at the reception he had received in Southern India and Madras.

Referring to Bombay as one of the most beautiful cities of the world he said that they had heard much about the city and also seen so much in pictures of it and now he had the satisfaction to study her in person. Bombay appeared to him full of industrial thought and activity and greatly resembled a modern city of the West. The object of the Barrows Lectures was not only to teach but to learn what was good in the economic conditions of the Orient. He flatly refused to believe that India was stagnant and that she did not move.

The modern economic conditions of life had made a man legally free and politically free but economically dependent on others. As a counterblast to this, workmen had combined politically with a view to effect social changes. Now they demanded social legislations. The Americans were chastised as "dollar worshippers." True they wanted dollars. They would be liars if they said "No." (Laughter). But thy did not wish to have dollars purely for selfish purpose. They wanted dollars because they wanted schools for the better education of their children, they wanted churches, laboratories, books libraries, hospital and a thousand other things for the physical and spiritual betterment of the nation. An Englishman once visited New York and said that he did find any gentleman in America (Laughter). Asked to define his meaning he said that "everybody was found to be working and nobody idle." (Prolonged Laughter).

The lecturer than asked all those present to work for the social amelioration of their country, no matter in what sphere of life they might happen to be.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer ended the evening.

TRAMWAYS FOR BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 7.

The formal sanction of the Government of India has just been received by the Mysore Government for the commencement of electric tramways in Bangalore City and Station. Orders will now be placed in Europe and America for plant and material, and the project is expected to be an accomplished fact in thirteen months.

CURIOUS POISONING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Nov. 5.

Two men met with their end under tragic circumstances, at Devalia, a village, near Ranpur under Ahmedabad Collectorate. It appears that some designing person, came to a shop, run by a Bunia in the village, and delivered a bundle of drugged food, (Jagree and groundnut) and gave him to understand, that the parcel was intended for a certain man, who would call to receive it. The "certain person" did not turn up, and the man in the shop partook of the food sharing it with a relation who was sitting in the shop and also offering some of it, to a police Patel, who happened to come in at the time.

After lapse of some time, the victims began to develop symptoms of poisoning and gradually became senseless. Two of the three succumbed while they were being brought to hospital at Ranpur, while the patel recovered under medical treatment.

The Police are endeavouring to trace the culprit.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting"—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom.)

AT SEA IN THE CYCLONE.

Mountainous Seas in the Bay of Bengal.

A CAPTAIN'S NARRATIVE.

Steamers which came into Calcutta during the week-end, and especially those engaged in the coasting trade, wrote the "Statesman" on November 6th, encountered the full force of the cyclone, and their officers, could, if they had the gift of words to express what they had seen, tell graphic stories of the mountainous seas and heavy wind and rain through which their ships had had to plough their way. Perhaps it is because sailors in Eastern waters are accustomed to cyclones that when they strike one and are asked about it afterwards they put in the boldest and most commonplace language experiences which a landsman, and particularly one who had some facility with the pen, would weave into thrilling stories of the sea.

One of the ships which came through last week's cyclone was the British India Company's "Santhia." and a representative of the "Statesman" yesterday had an interview with the master, Captain J. W. Robertson. Like the majority of ship masters, Captain Robertson was disposed to treat the cyclone as one of the ordinary incidents of life at sea, but from what he did say one gathered that the storm was a very bad one, and that although the ship came through it wonderfully well, her captain and officers spent very anxious two days.

The "Santhia" was on a journey from Mauritius, Colombo, and Madras to Calcutta, and was off Coconada when they first struck bad weather. This was on Tuesday at about 8 o'clock in the evening the ship passed the same company's "Golconda," homeward bound, which signalled that they had had good weather until then. Towards midnight the "Santhia" ran in to a moderate gale, with a rough sea, but fine weather, off Coconada, and during the night the indications became more and more cyclonic. The sea became rougher, and towards morning the fine weather gave place to very heavy squalls.

FRIGHTENED EMIGRANTS.

Early Wednesday morning found the ship in the midst of a strong gale, the wind blowing tremendously, which heavy squalls and blinding rain. The sea was high and confused, and the ship was labouring heavily by noon. All that day and all through the night the storm raged, and it must have been hard and continuous labour for the officers and crew to keep the ship on her course. At noon on Wednesday she was off Calingapatam, where, it will be remembered, the meteorologist at the Alipore Observatory reported that the cyclone remained stationary for some time, and soon after that the wind decreased to a moderate gale, but the sea got more pyramidal and confused every hour, and the squalls were more frequent and more severe.

Although the captain would say very little about the experiences of the ship and ship's company during Wednesday night, it was quite evident that they had a very hard time, and that every body was kept hard at work all through the hours of darkness. The fact that the vessel was carrying 236 emigrants between decks made the task of the officers much harder than usual, for the vessel was shipping a good deal of water and the hatches had to be kept battened down. The officers had constantly to go down and re-assure the emigrants, who were, as might be expected, very frightened crowded together in the dark in the body of a ship that must have been rolling very heavily.

At daylight on Thursday the storm was almost at its height, but the ship was standing it well. At noon on that day she was off Puri, and here the weather got worse. The wind began to strengthen again, and by 4 p.m., it was blowing a whole gale, with a confused mountainous sea, and the ship was labouring very heavily, pitching and rolling and taking on board a considerably quantity of water—although in the words of the captain they did not bother their heads much about shipping water. The squalls were violent and incessant, while the wind was blowing at a terrific speed.

HEIGHT OF THE STORM.

As there was no doubt about its being a cyclone, and the indications were that it was somewhere in the vicinity of Puri, the Captain kept the vessel with the wind a little on the starboard bow to head her away from the centre of the cyclone, with just sufficient way on the engines to keep her out of the trough of the sea. In the afternoon, to add to the discomfort of the people on the ship it began lightning, but without thunder. The worst weather was experienced about midnight on Thursday, the sea being terrific, the squalls violent with lashing rain falling incessantly. The storm continued to rage with unabated violence until 4 o'clock on Friday morning, when there was a slight rise in the barometer, and the sea began to go down. There was still a heavy wind, but it was decreasing, and the sea also continued to go down, until 10-30 when the gale had moderated so much as to allow the Captain to steer for the Sandheads. The ship was then about 80 miles due south from the south-eastern channel light at False Point, and for some time she was kept at half-speed for fear of overtaking the cyclone or that it might curve.

There was very little damage done to the ship. A few awning spars and ventilators were carried away, but nothing more, and no one on board was injured. "But these ships are splendid in a gale," said Capt. Robertson. If this had been an ordinary ship she would have half-foundered, but like others of her class, she has been built for this trade, and she behaved extraordinarily well."

Speaking about the cyclone itself, he said it was not an ordinary honest, straightforward storm. The wind was continually changing, and it was most disconcerting when the ship had been turned to meet wind blowing from the right to find it turn round suddenly and blow from the left. On Thursday the wind was constantly changing and blew alternately from east-south-east, south-east, south-south-east, south-east-by-east, south-south-east again, south and south-west; while at another time when they were steering east-south-east, with the wind south-east and the engines at half-speed, the course the vessel made was north-west—a proof of how strong the wind must have been.

The emigrants were exceedingly cheerful after the storm abated, although they must have suffered considerably during two days the hatches had to be battened down. During the height of the storm on Thursday one of the women gave birth to a female child, and by Saturday when the vessel arrive at Garden Reach she had so far recovered that she was able to walk about with the child in her arms, showing it very proudly to the people there.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

A cable dated London November 7. *Empire* states:—The *Pall Mall Gazette* takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was greatly maligned over the Durbar incident and says there is no more loyal ruler in India to-day.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie, in her volume of reminiscences, tells that when living in Harley-street, Mr. Gladstone used to leave home about half-past nine or ten o'clock and walk down to his work. Her sister Olga used to go out with her nurse about the same time, and often met the statesman. "Well how is dolly this morning?" Mr. Gladstone would say, and then he would chaff the child on not having washed dolly's face or tell her that the prized treasure wanted a new bonnet. "In fact," says Mrs. Tweedie, "he never passed her without stopping to pat her on the head and make some little joke such as children love." Among other references to notable men in the book is Labouchere's account of the part he played in connexion with Whistler's marriage. Labouchere believed he was responsible for it. The lady was the widow of Mr. Goodwin, the architect. He was dining with Whistler and Mrs. Goodwin and some others, at Earl's Court. "They were obviously," said Labouchere, "greatly attracted to each other, and in a vague sort of way, they thought of marrying. So I took the matter in hand. Jemmy, I said, Will you marry Mrs. Goodwin? Certainly, he replied. Mrs. Goodwin, I said, will you marry Jemmy? Certainly, she replied. When? I asked. Oh, some day, said Whistler. That won't do, I said; we must have a date. Both parties then agreed that Labouchere should choose the day, and he chose an early one, and got the Chaplain of the House of Commons to perform the ceremony. Report has it that they were happy ever afterwards.

TROOPING SEASON.

Departure of the Transport "Plassey."

The hired transport "Plassey," Captain F. G. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Southampton via Malta, with details. She conveyed to Malta six officers, one lady, 349 non-commissioned officers and men, three women and eleven children.

For England she carried thirty-nine officers, thirty-one ladies, twenty-five children, sixteen warrant officers, twenty-three women, and thirty-seven children, 867 non-commissioned officers and men, thirty-one women and 69 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Green, R. A. M. C.
Capt. and Mrs. F. A. McCammon and 2 children, R. A. M. C.
Capt. and Mrs. E. W. M. Paine and infant, R. A. M. C.
Capt. G. H. Stevenson, R. A. M. C.
Lieut. A. E. Saunderson, Oxf. and B. L. I.
Wife of Lt. Col. G. H. Barefoot, R. A. M. C.
Major P. T. Westmorland, D. S. O. Rl. Warwick.
Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Sydenham, D. S. O., Rl. Warwick.
Lieut. J. B. B. Macky, D.S. O. Rl. Warwick.
2nd Lt. E. M. Onslow, D. S. O. Rl. Warwick.
Mrs. Ormsby, I. S.
Wife of Lt. and Qr. Master Simpson and 5 children K. O. S. B.
Capt. and Mrs. T. Gracey, R. E.
Family of Major E. P. Hewith and 3 children, R. A. M. C.
Capt. R. J. C. Otter 2nd Norfolk.
Wife of Capt. G. H. Andrew, A. V. D.
Miss. A. M. Bird, G. A. M. N. S. I.
Lieut. H. P. Currey, 55th Rifles.
Nursing Sister M. G. Katsch, Q. A. M. N. S. I.
Lieut. E. C. Fleming, R. H. A.
Wife of Capt. A. T. Williams and child, A. V. C.
2nd Lt.-Dramsby, I. U. L.
Capt. J. E. H. Gast, R. A. M. C.
Lieut.-Col. E. A. Edgell, R. E.
Lieut. M. G. Johnson, R. Warwick Regt.
Capt. W. L. G. Carey, R. A.
Capt. G. E. S. Brind, R. G. A.
Lieut. St. L. Thornton, R. F. A.
Lieut. C. E. Pierson, R. H. A.
Major and Mrs. C. H. W. Owen and child, R.G.A.
Lieut. B. L. Montgomery.
Lieut. A. H. Bald, 2-3 Gurkha.
Lieut. J. D. Lewan, 27 Punjabis.
Wife of Capt. A. Foster, R. A. M. C. and child.
Lieut. J. G. Willoughby, 33 Cavalry.
Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Home, S. and T. Corps.
Capt. R. G. Phillimore, S. and T. Corps.
Lieut B. G. Nixon, 41 Dogrs.
Lieut. A. E. B. Byrch, 117th Inft.
Lieut. G. W. Montgomery, 2nd Norfolk.
Wife of Capt. C. D. Roe, 4th Gurkha Rifles and infant.
Wife of Capt. W. J. Evans, 1st Gurkha Rifles and infant.
Wife of Major R. E. Travers, 1-4 Gurkha Rifles.
Wife of Major W. H. Armstrong, E. Yorks.
Major F. G. C. Humfrey, 12 Cavalry.
Major and Mrs. A. H. P. Harrison, 33 Punjabis and child.
Capt. and Mrs. H. G. F. Christie, S. and T. Corps
Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Wilson, R. A. and infant.
Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Briscoe, Worcester.
Capt. and Mrs. E. G Byrne, 104th Inft.
Capt. and Mrs. F. A. L. DeGruchy, 95th Inft.
Hon. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Arthur, A. V. D.
Wife of Capt. H. W. Price, S. and T. Corps.
Capt. F. Curtis, 19th Lancers.
Wife of Lt. F. Dickens, R. A. and son.
Wife of Lt. J. Rogers, S. and T. Corps and 2 children.
Capt. A. L. Foster, R. A. M. C.
Wife of Major Portens, I. A.
Capt. L. Reynolds, I. M. S.
Rev. J. B. King and wife, Chaplain.
Sister of Lt.-Col. Swiney, 1-39 Rifles.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of R. I. M. S. "Dufferin."

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dufferin," Commander C. W. Shearme, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 18th October, and called at Portsaid and Suez. She brought drafts for different regiments, consisting of 33 officers, 9 ladies, and 4 children, 16 second class, 1,039 non-commissioned officers and men, 50 women, and 40 children. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col. and Mrs. W. S. Delamaine, D.S.O., I. A.
Major and Mrs. T. W. Hardy, R. A. M. C.
Lieut. and Mrs. H. Whitaker, 2nd Rifle Brigade.
Major F. T. Ravenhill, R. H. A.
Major and Mrs. S. F. S. DeGreen and 2 children, R. A. M. C.
Captain A. G. McDonald, 2nd R. Berks Regt.
Maj and Mrs Lawrence Archer & 2 children, EGA
Captain A Brough, R. G.
Captain O. M. Harris, R. H. A.
Captain C. Mac, 1 Seaforth High.
Captain and Mrs. R. Verney, 2nd Rifle Brigade.
Captain H. S. Marshall, R. G. A.
Captain H. W. D. McCarthy O'Leary, R. I. Fus.
Captain and Mrs. A. M. Johnson, R. D. Fus.
Capt. R. E. H. Lockley, 2n Gord High.
Lieut. P. Z. Paulson, 1st Man. Regt.
Lieut. J. M. Mood, 1 Rl. D. Fus.
Lieut. W. G. Greer well, Durham L. I.
Lieut. R. H. Gillespie, Leicester Regt.
Lieut. and Mr. T. E. Lowther, 2nd Staff Regt.
Lieut. C. G. Lawson, R. F. A.
Lieut. M. Gregory, R. F. A.
Lieut. R. F. J. Mitchell, R. F. A.
Lieut. V. O. Dolphin, R. F. A.
Lieut. R. F. Bridger, R. A. M. C.
Lieut. E. R. Body, A. V. C.
Lieut. C. C. Gordon, R. F. A.
2nd Lieut. P. J. C. Gordon Ralph Rl. I. Fus.
2nd Lieut. C. S. C. Kennedy, Notts and Derby.
2nd Lieut. C. H. Trehane, Unattached List.
2nd Lieut. T. P. Pilcher, 2nd Rifle Bde.
Revd. Heycock, Chaplain, wife and child.
Revd. A. Allinger, Chaplain.
Mr. F. G. Grimston, C. E., I. D.
Miss McNeely, Q. A. M. N. S. I.
Miss Wilson Green, Q. A. M. N. S. I.
Mrs. Hanaker and 2 children I. A.
Mrs. Crocker wife of Lt. Col. Croker L'pool Regt.
Mrs. Forbes wife of Lt. Co. Forbes, R. I. Fus.
Mrs. and Miss Cunningham. 24th York Regt.
Mr. C. Duncan Asst. Engr., P. W. D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rouse embarks for India on 1st January next on appointment to the command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Ambala.

Major Harrison, Recruiting Staff Officer, Army Headquarters, is granted leave for four months and nine days.

Captain Rowlandson, 28th Dogras, is appointed General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Army Headquarters.

Captain Ogg, Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, is granted leave out of India for eight months.

Captain Fishe, 74th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 71, Heavy Battery at Nowgong.

Captain Poe, King's Royal Rifles Corps, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Gerald Dixon, Commanding Rawalpindi Division.

THE mortality from plague in India during the week ending 2nd November was 2,410 seizures and 1,889 deaths. The mortality in the provinces was as follows:—Bombay 882 deaths, Madras 59, Bengal 5, Bihar and Orissa 21, United Provinces 173, Punjab 49, Burma 10, Central Provinces 35, Mysore 110 Hyderabad State 112, Central India 9 and Rajputana 420.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Madras Medal Won by Kilby.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club continued the competition for the Madras Silver Challenge Medal on Thursday morning. The course was again in good playing condition but with the exception of one player, the scores returned were bad and hardly up to the average. On the first day's play, Kilby with a nett score of 33 led by five strokes from Cook, who was round in 38. Neither of these two players improved in their play on the second day, and the result was a win for Kilby (—15) with a nett score 73 for the eighteen holes book (scr.) being second with an excellent return of 78. On Wednesday, Kilby caused a good deal of sensation by returning a score of 41 and although not playing so well on Thursday he was round in 47. He began with a five to each of the first three holes. The next to cost him six each and a seventh the sixth hole made him thirty-four for six holes. He holed out the seventh and eighth in four and three respectively but took another six to the last hole. Cook, was again playing extremely well. He had a bad hole to start with as he took six strokes to the first hole, but after this he made no mistakes and got every hole in "Bogey" or under. Results:—

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
H W Kilby ...	88	—15	73
G Cook ...	78	Scr	78
A C Owen...	93	—13	80
D N Laurie ...	89	— 8	81
J H Hardie ...	88	— 6	82
J Herbertson ...	92	— 9	83
A Gittars ...	84	+ 2	86
T H Waits ...	92	— 6	86
M Innes Ker ...	86	Scr	86
G M Hossack ...	100	—12	88
E L Sim ...	101	—13	88
E E Coombs ...	88	+ 2	90
R Aitken ...	89	+ 2	91
P J Arnot... ...	96	— 2	94

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-morrow, all entries must reach the Honorary Secretary Sailing Committee before 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th November :—

"A" Class, start at 3-20 p. m.—Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Length 12·29 miles.

"B" Class (including 6 metre), start at 3-10 p.m. —Course : Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel. Length 10·71 miles.

"C" Class, start at 3 p.m.—Course : Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 9·70 miles.

THE DEWALI FESTIVAL.

Celebration in Bombay Last Night.

Yesterday (Thursday) was the first day of the Dewali festival in Bombay.

During Dewali, almost all over India, Hindus illuminate their houses and temples most lavishly, and in some places sections of Hindus give themselves up to gambling and a few people to drinking. In the United Provinces Behar, the Punjab and Bombay it is one of the grandest festivals.

In Bengal the Bengalees perform the "puja" (worship) of the goddess Kali, and Calcutta curses Dewali for the "Dewali" insects which make life miserable for a few weeks at this time of the year.

These green flies, as they are otherwise called, rush in myriads wherever they find a brilliant light and train-cars with electric lights become almost choked with them.

During Dewali the custom of illuminating their houses is common to all sects of Hindus, and Bombay even last night was a blaze of light, especially in the Indian sections of the city. Kalbadevi-road, the centre of Indian activities in Bombay, looked splendid. Raja Bahadur Siblal Motilal's house, Nizam Building and the National Electric Company of Kalbadevi carried off the palm for the effective way in which they were lighted.

Fireworks were also let of everywhere and crackers kept up an incessant "pat-pat" all through the first part of the night.

The sweetmeat vendors—both Parsis and Hindus —drove a roaring trade and some Hindus went the length of offering sweets, flowers, cocoanuts, etc., to some of the statues in the public gardens. When one such Hindu was asked why he was offering those things to the statue of Lord Cornwallis in the Elphinstone Circle garden in front of the Town Hall he said that Lord Cornwallis and his father had done much good to India and he thought it good to offer cocoanuts and flowers to such a benefactor now and then.

FLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 2nd November 1912 is published for general information :—

	Cases.	Deaths	Total Mortality.
Bombay City	4	1	562
Surat District... ...	13	7	
Poona District—			
Poona Town ...	15	17	
Other places ...	14	13	
Ahmednagar District ...	1	1	
Satara District ...	116	86	
Kolaba District ...	7	5	
Belgaum District ...	96	71	
Dharwar District—			
Hubli Town ...	30	18	
Other places ...	42	27	
Bijapur District ...	694 (a)	500 (a)	
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States ...	154	94	
Kathiawar Agency ...	38	29	
Total ...	1,224	869	

(a) For two weeks.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 6th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 7th November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague...	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		85

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending 2nd November, was 562, giving a death-rate of 29·83 per annum per thousand as against 32·31 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·63 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 78 died from fevers ; 1, plague ; 0, small-pox; 0, measles ; 1, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 30, phthisis ; 27, diseases of the nervous system; 156, affections of the respiratory organs ; 56, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 43, still-born; 40, old age and debility; and 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 256; Hindu low caste, 66; Musalman, 145 ; Parsee, 13; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian 2; European 6; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist, 0 ; and other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 464 as against 481 for the corresponding period of last year, and 434 the average over the past five years.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations ? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Feeble Disturbance in the Bay of Bengal.

SMALL RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The disturbance from Andaman Sea, which has now passed into the middle of the Bay, probably still remains feeble. Rainfall has been local in Burma ; the only large amounts have fallen in Rangoon, 2 inches, and Diamond Island, 1 1-2 inch. Elsewhere there has been no rain of importance.

Forecast :—There may be an appearance of rainfall in the south-east of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed doing well. Wheat, gram and barley being sown on irrigated areas.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Gingelly doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Cotton ready for picking, which has partially begun.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Wheat being sown.

Dhulia.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops sowings. Prospects gloomy.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton ready for picking, which has partially begun. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and estimate 12 or 13 annas. Cotton arriving in small quantities, and present weather may improve yield slightly.

Broach—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower on high places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Viramgam. No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and estimate twelve annas.

Wadhwan—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants sowing bolls rapidly ripening.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barsi—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains, wheat and all crops doing well.

Bellary—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 7th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is above the average at some stations. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Cawnpore. Minimum temperature is slightly above the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains above the average in lower Sind. Temperature is normal excess in the minimum at Jacobsbad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 0·20" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore and Bhavnagar and normal or in excess at other stations. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Saugor and in defect at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared in the north Konkan but skies continue clear in the south. Humidity is in slight defect at Karwar where minimum temperature is below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad and in excess at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rajkot is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Sea has become slight at Negapatam and Colombo where skies are moderately clouded; a thunderstorm occurred at the latter station but the rainfall associated therewith was in significant.

Dry weather is likely to continue except in the south-east of the Peninsula where local rain appears probable.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 7th November, was 29·977 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following general summary of crop and season reports in the Bombay Presidency during last week, has been published:—

There was slight rain during the week in part of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Rain is needed in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of kharif crops generally continues. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sind and Gujarat, and sowing continues in parts of Karachi, Gujarat the Deccan, Bijapur, Gujarat Native States and Kolhapur. The standing crops were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of West Khandesh district and are generally in fair condition elsewhere. The fodder-supply was adequate except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition but is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water-supply was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Prices of food grains have risen in Dharwar, have fallen in Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kanara, East Khandesh, Poona and Sholapur and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of foodgrains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 50 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 14 to 41 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 24 to 48 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 32 to 44 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

The public health is generally good. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 2nd November were 8,160 in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. In the Native States of Kathiawar and Jath the numbers on gratuitous relief were 2,032.

A special cablegram to the Empire, dated London November 7, states:—Colonel Hanna, lately commanding at Delhi, publishes a brochure to-day entitled "Can Germany invade England." He deals convincingly with England's perfect strategical position and shows that half the battleships and cruisers in Home waters is stronger than the whole German Navy of the same class in the North Sea and the Baltic. Imagining an invasion by 150,000 Germans with half our Navy and 100,000 soldiers overseas, there would still be 46,409 soldiers to defend England. Germany could not organise a secret or open invasion, not having sufficient convey facilities.

MARATHI LIBRARY.

Opening ceremony by the Gaekwar of Baroda.

LAST evening his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda performed the opening ceremony of the new building of the Marathi Library in Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

The whole of Bhai Jwanji' lane was gaily decorated with union jacks and was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Library building was at the furthest end of the lane and the new building wore a gay appearance with hundreds of lighted lamps all over it. It is a fine stone house, just completed at a cost of Rs. 25,000.

The library was started in August 1898 in a hired building. It possesses 11,600 Marathi books and is solely meant for Marhathi readers.

Punctually at 6 p. m. his Highness the Gaekwar, dressed as simply as possible, made his appearance amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers, and was received by Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Daji Akaji Khare, Mr. Tukaram Jaoji (Proprietor of the Nirnay Sagar Press), and others. His Highness having taken his seat on a handsomely decorated, covered dais, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in a long speech gave a history in Marathi of the library, spoke of the good a library could do to the people. A reference to his Highness's efforts in opening free libraries all over Baroda State was greeted with cheers. Sir Bhalchandra then called upon his Highness to declare the new building open.

An address in Marathi was next presented to the Gaekwar and copies of it distributed to the audience. His Highness was profusely garlanded and presented with beautiful bouquets.

In reply to the address and in declaring the Sharada Mandir, as the library building has been named, openshe Gaekwar delivered the following speech:—

GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

Two years ago the opportunity was given to me to lay the corner-stone of this building, dedicated to the benefit of the Maratha race, and in which we are to-day assembled. Since then, I may say with pride, I have brought about the founding, or the recognization of over 300 free public libraries in my own state; small libraries, in many of them; small, most of them; and yet on their shelves are 120,000 books, and from those shelves 116,000 have been issued during the past year. And so, from the standpoint of a fellow worker with you, I may say that it is with the greatest pleasure that I have accepted your invitation to assist in the dedication of this building that is to mean so much to the future of the Maratha people.

USEFULNESS OF A LIBRARY.

A library is instituted to preserve the record of the deeds of men and the thoughts of men for the instruction and enlightenment of future generations, so that those who are about to start to do their share of the work of the world, their one part in the advance of the human race in intelligence, in civilisation, in power, may start fair from the basis of achievement gained by the countless generations before them. The school teaches the boy to read that he may know what men are doing and of what men are thinking ; it imparts certain rudiments of knowledge that he may begin his life a little better prepared to meet the problems and the trials of that life than his father was before him. The college takes the selected few still further on in the acquisition of the knowledge that has been gained by the slow and the painful work of former generations. It teaches the youth to reason, that he may distinguish right actions from wrong actions, right methods from wrong methods. It teaches him how to apply his reasoning powers to the larger affairs of life.

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY.

But although the school may start him in his life's work, and the college carry him still farther along, neither school nor college can take him to the end. To whatever end may be within the measure of his capacity to that end he must carry himself. To reach that end he may mix with men of affairs of the small, though important, affairs of his village or town, of the larger affairs of his State, of the still larger affairs of the Empire, of the great affairs of the world. Or he may choose to cast his lot with the philosophers, with the thinkers of the age. But whether his mind inclines him to action or to meditation, he must first enroll himself as a pupil in the people's university—the library. He must saturate himself with the deeds of other men, that he may emulate them. He must study the thoughts of others, that from the basis of thoughts, he may rise to still higher flights.

How important it is, therefore, that this library, to which he must resort in preparing himself for his career, should be a collection of books well and carefully selected that he may make no false start that must be corrected and lived down before the real work of his life may begin. How important it is that the collection be large, that his opportunities may be many. How important it is that the collection, be it small or large, be well classified, that the deeds of men like unto himself be ready to his hand, that he may fill himself with the thoughts of other men without waste of time or effort. For a library must be built up as men are built, slowly and carefully and with due consideration of the work to be performed.

FOR POSTERITY.

This is an institution that may never die; it is an institution the work of which, in the future, may help or mar the man by whose hands that future will be formed, and it behoves us to look well to our handi work that the generations to come may be benefited, that we may be honoured in the thoughts of our children.

And so we dedicate this building for the Maratha men of to-day, for the Maratha children of to-day who are to be the Maratha men of to-morrow, this library, that shall tell them of the thoughts and deeds of the Maratha men who have gone on before them, and shall tell the thoughts and the deeds of the Maratha men of to-day to men yet unborn.

When the library was thrown open it was seen that the arrangements were all that could be desired.

With a vote of thanks to his Highness, amidst vociferous cheers, the gathering dispersed.

A large number of educated ladies were present and much enthusiasm prevailed.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

("Bombay Government Gazette" Nov. 7.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Shanker Gopal Sathe to be Professor of Logic at the Deccan College, Poona, as a temporary measure with effect from the beginning of next term.

Mr. Manchharam Mayaram Bhat, Subordinate Judge, Godhra, to be Subordinate Judge, Erandol.

Mr. Bhagvandas Gopaldas Tolat, Acting Subordinate Judge, Erandol, to be Acting Subordinate Judge, Godhra.

Mr. S. K. Patkar returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the office of the Additional Subordinate Judge, Barsi, from Mr. C. D. Pandya on the 31st October 1912 in the forenoon.

Mr. Manekchand Tarachand Adalja, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer (Provincial Service), is transferred from the Kaira and Panch Mahals to the Ahmedabad District.

Sub-Conductor W. E. Dobson, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, is transferred from the Poona to the Lake Whiting District.

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th Oct. on 946·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,9 ,000	Rs. 3,80,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,74,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	201	402	4	607
For previous 16 weeks of half year	29,55,573	47,42,488	72,110	77,70,121
Total for 17 week	31,45,573	51,22,488	76,110	83,44,121
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,05,253	3,15,428	5,866	5,26,545
Per mile of Ry...	217	334	6	557
Total to corresponding date...	31,18,238	48'77,198	75,636	80,71,672

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 47,465
Do. to date..... „ 2,73,049

NEW BOOKS.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN MONTENEGRO.—By Maude M. Holbach (Author of "Bosnia and Herzegovina" and other well-known books on the Balkans.)—A land of rock and stone breeds a people of iron. Montenegro is more or less a barren wilderness, its people are a Spartan race, reckless of suffering, strong to endure. Of the savagery attributed to them in their wars with the Turk I found no trace in their features—they do not look like men who would take pleasure in cruelty—yet we have the fact of the gory Turks' heads stuck round the monastery walls in the "good old days" not so very long ago! What is the secret of it? How is it that men of a type of countenance noble and dignified are capable o committing such horrible excesses? Only the other day a border fray was reported in which the dead bodies of the Turks were mutilated—the despatch said not all after death. And the answer to the riddle lies in this—the Montenegrin is a survival of the Middle Ages. When he fights the infidel he is animated by the fanatic zeal that emulates the Crusaders—to him it is a "Holy War" of righteous vengeance. Curious anomaly, he calls himself a Christian glories in his religion, but practically he knows nothing of the Christian dispensation. His religion is that of the Old Testament—his good a tribal deity delighting in vengeance. He would never dream of a brother-hood of man that included the Turk.

LOVE FOR KING AND COUNTRY.

Every Montenegrin is a soldier; even old men and mere boys are enrolled in the citizen army that is ready to follow its King to death or victory. Second only to their religion is their love for King and country. I have seen men stoop and kiss the ground when they crossed the border after long absence from their fatherland. Nor can you wonder at their passionate pride of race when you recall history and remember that at the disruption of the old Servian kingdom a mere handful of Servians found safety among the eagles and beasts of prey in the dreary solitudes of the Black Mountains, and from these fastnesses have ever kept the Turk at bay, fighting against overwhelming odds—the only representatives of the Servian race that were never conquered ! Truly has Montenegro been called "a principality founded and maintained solely on physical valour." All my life I had longed to see those hardy mountaineers, and they never for a moment disappointed me, nor would I believe their traducers over the border, who denied them any virtues and spoke of them contemptuously as "sheep stealers."

SAFE TRAVEL.

I have heard, however, and it may be true, though I doubt it (for do not many banks employ Montenegrins on account of their faithfulness), that there code of honour is not the same outside their territory as in it. One thing I know, that within the borders of the tiny kingdom you can travel more safely than elsewhere, for every son of the soil regards you as his country's guest, and, being primitive and patriarchal, to him the laws of hospitality are those of the Medes and Persians. You may not speak his language, but his dignified salutation bids you welcome ; he has a little, but he will offer you of his best. A high officer in the Army, resplendent in glittering uniform, will receive you in a humble little wooden house such as well-to-do workmen inhabit at home—if you knew the amount of his pay you would be less surprised—but his poverty does not detract one whit from his dignity ; everyone is poor in Montenegro. Not the richest man but the bravest is to be envied and looked up to. There is no fashion to keep up with, for prince and peasant dress alike and that of men and women differs but little. All wear the circular crimson cap edged with black silk (in token of perpetual mourning for the loss of Servian freedom), but on the crown are embroidered the initials of their King within a rainbow, symbolic of hope that the lost kingdom may one day be regained. Both sexes wear the long white coat of home-spun wool made from the fleece of the hardy little mountain sheep. The men, however, add to this a scarf or plaid thrown over one shoulder, which, like that of the Scottish, Highlanders, is used for sleeping out in the hills. The Montenegrins are a magnificent-looking people, but the dress suits their tall, well-knit figures to perfection. These peasants have indeed a princely mien, but the women age early, for to them, alas ! is left the hard field labour as well as their household cares. Rumour says they can fight as well as the men folk, and it is related that Montenegrin widows have avenged their husbands' death by buckling on the men's belts stuck full of arms, tracking the slayers of their spouses, and having found them, executing the stern justice of their people, "a life" for a life. The spirit of the folk is enshrined in the Balkan song, which may be roughly translated :

Oh ! we're back to the Balkans again,
Back to the joy and the pain :
Back where to-morrow the quick may be dead.
With a knife in his breast or a ball through his head.
Back where the passions run fierce and blood red.

Oh ! we're back to the Balkans again.

The Montenegrins will fight for fighting's sake—did not Mr. Gladstone say their war annals were the most glorious in Europe ?—in the same spirit as did the Crusaders and for a like cause, the triumph of a half-barbaric mediæval Christianity over the hated Moslem. It is the old, old battle between the Cross and the Crescent that has begun again in the wild little Land of the Black Mountains ; mediæval cruelties will be revived and religious frenzy will be the excuse for atrocities. The Montenegrins will fight to the death against overwhelming odds. It is typical of them that they, smallest among the Balkan peoples, should have dealt the first blow.

"FROM THE ANGLE OF SEVENTEEN," by Eden Phillpotts being the diary of that joyous creation of his "the human boy," recording his adventures, experiences, and impressions during the year that followed his emancipation from school, when he started life as a clerk in an Assurance office, and, like most other youths in a similar position, employed his abundant leisure in endeavouring.

"For to admire and for to see,
For to be'old this world,"

according to his very limited and innocent capacity (John Murray). It seems a long time since we had a novel from Frankford Moore, therefore his latest, "The Narrow Escape of Lady Hardwell," is all the more welcome. It is one with a serious theme, and concerns divorce. The story of Lady Hardwell is one that has many parallels in every class of modern society, from the highest to the lowest, and as things are at present nearly all are hopelessly tragic stories for it is seldom in real life that the way of escape opens at the psychological moment as it did for Mr. Moore's much-tried heroine. (Constable). A most promising first novel is "The Soul of a Dancer," by Theodore Flatau, a cosmopolitan romance that begins and ends in Carlo, and is aglow with Oriental life and colour right through. (Eveleigh Nash, "Memory Corner," by Tom Gallon John Long) is one of the quaint romances—with a pleasant old-world fragrance about them, though they are supposed to have occurred in the present day—which Mr. Gallon writes with such a delicately sympathetic and humorous touch.

An interesting novel of character and temperament is "Yonder," by E. H. Young, in which all the people are drawn with a fine, sure touch, perceptive and sympathetic. Perhaps we like best the heroine's father, George Webb, the gentle little commercial traveller with the mind and soul of a poet, and Clara Rutherford, the hero's mother—that strong, patient, loving women, the grand maternal type that, though comparatively rare, still exists—but every one of them is real, and most of them are entirely lovable. A thoughtful, earnest book, admirably written. (Heinemann. All the essays by Holbrook Jackson contained in the volume entitled "All Manner of Folk" are good reading, especially the first, concerning personalities in general, and serving as a kind of introduction to the others, which treat of certain personalities in particular, among them Walt Whitman, Richard Jeffries, William Morris, "A Quarrel of Potters" (Martin Brothers, of Brownlow Street) J. M. Synge, Max Beerhohm, and Henry Mayers Hyndman. (Grant Richards, "The Ordeal of Silence," by "A. Peer," is quite a good story, narrating the career of a handsome and extremely wealthy young baronet who until his twenty-first year had been reared by his guardian—a misogynistic crank—in absolutely monastic seclusion, and therefore, on his emancipation, naturally, had many adventures in the world of which he had hitherto known nothing, and in which he had to buy his experience dearly. (John Long.)

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A racecourse for Delhi is said to be under consideration.

Reports which have reached Darjeeling speak of continued desultory fighting at Lhassa towards the end of October last.

Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, C. I. E., Commissioner of a Division, on leave, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

Owing to threatened landslips in the neighbourhood of Dharamsala a conference of four officers is being held there to-day to consider steps to be taken for insuring the stability of the station.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province returned from Landi Kotal yesterday, having received jirgas of the Shinwari, Shibmi and Mullagori tribes.

The Head-Quarters of the Lonand District of the Nira Right Bank Canal will be at Poona instead of at Lonand till the end of December 1912 only.

The question of the provision of a Park in the north of the city has been laid before the Calcutta Improvement Trust and will receive the early attention of the Trustees.

The influx of Cabulees into Calcutta seems to be steadily on the increase, judging from recent arrivals at Howrah railway station. Yesterday 281 and to-day 300 of these frontiersmen arrived in Calcutta.

According to latest reports, the epidemic of cholera at Dacca shows no appreciable signs of abatement, and fatal cases are recorded almost daily. The sanitary arrangements in the localities affected are said to be very deficient.

Mr. J. R. Coats, Assistant Engineer in the Special Works Department of the Madras Corporation, has been appointed Municipal Engineer, in the place of Mr. E. P. Richards, who has joined the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Rev. H. Blackburn, Chaplain to the forces and organising secretary, Church of England men's Society, is visiting Quetta. He preached on Sunday at the parade service and in the evening to a large congregation.

An inquiry has been received by the Director of Industries, United Provinces, from an English firm anxious to get in touch with manufacturers of inlaid wood work. The Director will be pleased to supply detailed information to any inquirers.

The vacant land between the General Hospital Calcutta and Russa Road which was suggested as a suitable site for the Governor's Body-guard lines, has been allotted for quarters for the leadsmen of the pilot service. Plans for the buildings have been sanctioned.

She

WONDERFUL RELIC OF EGYPT.

Theological Dispute of 3000 Years Ago.

The already magnificent collection of Egyptian papyri in the British Museum has been still further enriched by the gift by Mrs. Mary Greenfield of a splendid Theban version of the Book of the Dead of the period of the New Empire, 1000 B. C. Of this work the Museum already possesses fine examples in the papyri of Ani, Nu, and Henefer, but the latest additions contains a number of hitherto unknown literary compositions hymns, litanies and services. Additional importance is attached to the papyrus in that it belongs to a period of great historical importance, and the date of its composition can be fixed with certainty. Some selected sheets of the papyrus have been arranged on a screen, and are now on exhibition in the Central Egyptian Gallery.

The papyrus, which measures one hundred and twenty-three feet in length and about eighteen inches in width, was found between 1871 and 1881 in the hiding-place of the royal mummies at Deir-el-Bahari. The lady for or by whom the papyrus was written was named Nesi-ta-nebt Asheru, "She who belongs to the Lady of Asher," that is the goddess Mut of Thebes. She was a princess being the daughter of the last of the priest kings of the twenty-first dynasty Painetchem II, by his niece the grand priestess queen Nesi-Khensu a lady who held the highest sacred and secular offices. The mummified forms of Painetchem II, Nesi-Khensu and the lady of this papyrus can all be seen in the royal saloon of the Cairo Museum a fact which has a very personal interest to the document now described. The papyrus is beautifully written, in a small but very clear hieratic script, and some of the chapters are given both in hieratic and hieroglyphic.

The vignettes which accompany and illustrate the chapters and selections are so finely drawn and often so pathetic in incident—such, for example, as the anxious figure of the princess, with her hair loose, watching the weighing of her heart, or standing before the Hall of Osiris—as to suggest comparison with the work of the best artists of Japan. The way in which the author has selected the chapters from the older Theban version of the Book of the Dead shows a thorough knowledge of the theology of the period, and the beauty of the newly published hymns and litanies to Osiris, Atem, and Harmachis show the mind of a pious and highly educated person.

The whole of the huge papyrus is clearly in one hand writing, a rather small feminine hand, and we learn from the papyrus that the lady held the title of "Work or Maker of the Rolls (books) of Amen-Ra, King of the Gods." She was also a musician, being called "Singer of the Quarter of Mut Lady of Asher." In addition, she was a priestess of Amen and "Chief lady of the Ladies of Amen-Ra—" that is head of the female section of the confraternity of the great Theban god.

What manner of woman was this Theban authoress? This question can fortunately be answered, for her mummy at Cairo has been unrolled, and her face well preserved. The face is small, with well-shaped forehead; the hair is dark brown and wavy, the eyelashes abundant, and the false eyes of dim brown, which replace the real, are probably the same colour as those of her lifetime. From the condition of the teeth she was at death between 35 and 40, and about 5ft. 6in. in height.

As to the merits of the literary composition of this royal lady, lovers of Oriental hymnology can have little doubt. One very beautiful composition is the Litany of Praise sung to the Sun-god by the Hours as they follow him across the sky to the west. The hours are divided into quarters, and the refrain of their song is "I have followed the dweller on the two horizons to his place of rest in the west of Heaven. I have sung praises to the dweller on the two horizons, and have guided him on the road to the west."

The document belongs to a period of great religious controversy in Egypt. The priests of Amen had by every possible means sought to elevate their divinity above all the other gods, and to obliterate as much as possible the creed of Osiris. In the papyrus of this lady's mother, the Queen Nesi-Khensu, all the functions of Osiris are usurped by Amen. Here the authoress has been most diplomatic, and proved herself a theologian of no mean order. She blends as it were Osiris and Amen. They become aspects or phases of each other, and so, as Dr. Budge (keeper of the Egyptian department of the British Museum) says, she is able to believe that the "hidden" creative power which was materialised in Amen was only another form of the new birth and resurrection which was typified by Osiris. Students of Egyptology owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Greenfield for her gift to the nation, and to Dr. Budge for the care with which he has edited the text publications.

WOMEN IN THE EAST.

A Great Educational Problem.

A conference was held at Oxford recently which is likely to have a far-reaching effect on the women and girls both of Great Britain and the Far East. The conference was summoned to consider the problem of the Christian education of women in the East; its members were some 150 University women who are engaged in teaching, and the speakers included, among other education leaders, the President of the Association of Head Mistresses, the Principal of St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate; the Vice-Principal of Westfield College, Hampstead, and the Head Master of Repton. Mr. Arthur Mayhew of the Indian Educational Service, and Miss Garrett Inspectress of Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam spoke from the Government point of view, and men and women who have had long experience in the service of missionary societies presented the problem in the different forms in which they had met with it abroad. The Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. Professor Cairns, of Aberdeen, were amongst those who dealt with the question in its widest aspects.

All the speakers alike insisted upon the urgency of the appeal which is made to Western women by the needs of Eastern women and girls, who are emerging from the seclusion of centuries into the freedom brought to them by Western civilisation. What kind of training shall be given to these women as they come forward to take their place in the new national movements? Shall they receive a merely Western education and bring to their nation an ideal of human life which is not interwoven with the old national ideals, or shall they add to these the new social and intellectual freedom and the stronger religious life which Christianity and Christian education can give?

The problem is one of vital importance not only for the East, but also for the West; the social questions in various countries to-day are parts of one great movement which knows no geographical boundaries, and the effect of taking to the East a materialistic civilisation which raised neither the moral nor the spiritual standard of the recipients would quickly be felt by the women and girls of England.

In view of the urgency of the problem a provisional committee has been appointed to act as a body of reference. The members are:—

Miss Douglas, Head Mistress of the Godolphin School, Salisbury.

Miss Gray, High Mistress of St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammersmith.

Miss Richardson, of Westfield College, Hampstead.

Miss Wood, Principal of the Cambridge Training College.

Miss Woodall, Head Mistress of Milton Mount College, Gravesend.

Miss de Selincourt, Principal of the Lady Muir Training School, Allahabad, has promised to act as honorary secretary to the committee, and any questions or suggestions may be sent to her at 26, Belsize-grove, London, N. W. At the request of the members of the conference a report of the proceedings has been prepared, and its publication has been kindly undertaken by the Student Christian Movement; the price will be 2s. net. In this report will be found not only a description of the present educational needs, but also an account of the openings which now exist in the East both for teachers and for women who have had no professional training.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The great night on which J. M. Barrie, Bernard Shaw and Sir Arthur Pinero provided the "triple bill" at the theatre has came and gone. It was a unique evening. It was Miss Irene Vanbrugh's evening. She came at the end of the programme, and she evoked the only cheers of the evening—real, roaring cheers, that meant every man in the pit and gallery bawling himself hoarse. "Felix opportunitate," she not only acted all her fellow-players off the stage, as they say, but did the same for her author, so that, as the audience dispersed, everybody was talking about Miss Vanbrugh and no one about Mr. Barrie. And, indeed, the play, called "Rosalind," in which she appeared, is not intrinsically very exciting. It sets forth the disillusionment of a young man on finding that a beautiful actress with whom he has fallen in love is, in private life, a person over forty years of age, and dowdy at that. We saw something very like it years ago in "Nance Oldfield," in which Ellen Terry used to draw down the thunders of the Lyceum gallery.

Mr. Barrie, however, goes farther than Charles Reade did, for he shows his actress changing her dowdy attire for fashionable clothes to her own rejuvenation and the rekindling of the young man's passion; and it is on a blissful couple that the curtain at the Duke of York's descends. There are, of course, many telling lines in it; while the study of the actress, who talks like a natural woman so long as she is in her drabby dressing-gown and has her landlady (exquisitely acted by Miss Helen Haye) as her sole audience, but becomes fantastical, extravagant, and affected the moment she has her young admirer to play to, is no doubt a shrewd one. But Mr. Barrie has done much fresher work, and it is not excessive to say that with a less magnetic actress in the chief part, "Rosalind" might have been a very doubtful refreshment. As it was, it went amusingly enough, and finished brilliantly, and, as we have said, the house rang with cheers—for Miss Vanbrugh.

The other two pieces were a demonstration by Mr. Bernard Shaw called, "Over-ruled" and a fantasy by Sir Arthur Pinero called "The Widow of Wasdale Head." The second of these was an almost complete failure. It introduced a ghost, and a very talkative and entirely unimpressive one. It is not easy to compose an impressive talking ghost. Mr. Yeats, no doubt, could do it, for he has the eerie imagination, and would know instinctively the right words to make him use. Sir Arthur Pinero made him talk on agricultural matters precisely like the ordinary young gentleman-farmer he had been in his corporeal life. Consequently, the audience ceased to be awed by him, and a ghost that does not inspire awe is a failure. And when the audience heard the ghost's young widow shrieking, on his final departure, that she loved him still, they irreverently laughed, partly, no doubt, because Miss Margery Maude was not able to throw the necessary passion and anguish into her voice, but chiefly because they had long ceased to believe that the ghost was anything but a stage figure designed on modern lines. Perhaps the piece would have seemed a little more realistic if we had heard a good deal less of a very noisy screaming of wind and hissing of rain supposed to be in progress throughout the play. A stage storm and an unconventional ghost may easily be overdone. And so, working backward, we come to Mr. Shaw's demonstration, which proved easily the best-written piece of the evening, a sort of blaze of dialectic, which it was quite impossible to follow without occasionally wishing to exclaim, "Would you kindly repeat that? Two couples, Mr. and Mrs. Juno and Mr. and Mrs. Lunn, having wearied slightly of each other, have separated for four individual voyages round the world, with the result that Mr. Lunn and Mrs. Juno have met and flirted, while Mr. Juno and Mrs. Lunn have had a similar adventure. When we meet them these flirtations are in full swing. That between Mr. Lunn and Mrs. Juno has, indeed, become dramatic, for Lunn is only restrained from adoring her by the memory of a dead mother, who had made him promise never to make love to a married woman, while Mrs. Juno is only held back from embracing Lunn by the knowledge that she really loves her absent Juno. She yearns for Lunn to be "nice" to her—but at a distance of not less than two yards. Lunn at last becomes volcanic, and catches her passionately in his arms, yelling, however, in the very bliss of the impulse, "My darling! My precious! We shall both be sorry for this."

Lunn is, indeed, quite a delight, swayed in one direction by his senses and in another by his "honour," and keeping a cold critical eye on his own every word and action all the time. And presently, the other couple stroll in, Mr. Juno and Mrs. Lunn, and we gather that Juno is very keen on retaining a clear view of his principles, but is entirely reckless regarding his practice. It is not very easy, at a first hearing to gather precisely what his principles are, but the beauty of Romance seems to be one of them, and he seems to regard the soil of England as uncongenial to its cultivation, just as Curran regarded it as uncompatible with slavery. Mrs. Lunn, on the other hand, has what might be described, as a voluptuous aspect—Indeed, she languidly admits having a fine figure; but her attitude towards the romantic Juno is coldly critical, and, as the discussion proceeds, her most acute emotion is found to be an unromantic but passionate longing for her dinner. Of course, in the end, the two couples meet, the husbands and wives rapturously reunite, and then the discussion is resumed and rages more then ever round divers questions of honour, divorces, and duels. In the end Mrs. Lunn's commonsense seems to prevail, and the two husbands decide to go on loving their own wives, but each takes the other's wife in to dinner. It is all as fantastical as possible and her and there it is over-subtle for the theatre; but it is full of witty and even profound things, and it elicited the loudest cries of "Author" heard during the evening. Mr. Claude King, Mr. Vane Tempest, Miss Miriam Lewes, and Miss Geraldine Olliffe all played their parts beautifully.

A correspondent sends to the "Globe" the following story of how Mr. Forbes-Robertson came first to play Hamlet:—When he was a member of the company at the Lyceum, Irving asked him one night why he had never essayed this character. Play Hamlet, sir? replied the younger actor. It is the one ambition of my life, but I fear such an aspiration is very egotistic. Irving took him by the hand and said: My boy, don't plan a student pound away at the Beethoven sonatas long before they are even able to master the technical difficulties—not because they are egotistic about their ability, but because they feel the beauty of the music. A young actor need not feel egotistic when he aspires to Hamlet. Go ahead. Play it! Not long afterwards Mr. Forbes-Robertson did play it, and for a hundred nights, in Irving's own theatre. The morning after the first performance he went to Irving's private officer and found the Chief surrounded by all the morning papers, reading every criticism of Forbes-Robertson's performance. Well you've done it, my boy! You've done it! he said, as he clapped him affectionately on the shoulder. And now, go and play it round the world! And Mr. Forbes-Robertson took that hint also. No announcement has yet been made concerning the Christmas pieces, beyond the inevitable "Peter Pan," which comes round, year after year, with the accuracy of a recurring decimal. It is to be hoped, however that some West End manager will revive Mr. Reginald Owen's "Where the Rainbow Ends." Apparently, nearly every one who saw it at the Savoy last winter was delighted with it and with the acting. It is certainly, in many ways, the best Christmas piece produced in London of late years, with the single exceptions of Mr. Barrie's fantasy and "The Blue Bird," and it will be a thousand pities if it is not revived. Adequately presented, and with a stern veto on all "gagging" by the comedians, there should be a fortune in it.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 26th Oct, 1912.	Total from 1st April to 26th Oct 1912.	For week ending 26th Oct, 1911.	Total from 1st April to 26th Oct. 1911.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	19	696	24	674
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	18	699	29	683
Vessels transported	15	437	14	448
Vessels attended to	...	59	2	44
Vessels warped	1	50	3	33

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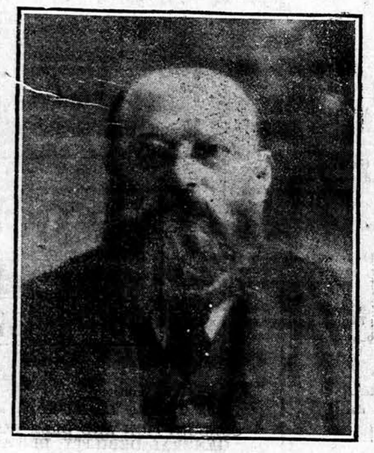

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Dr. Hans Richter writes of the "Schiedmayer Pianofortefabrik."

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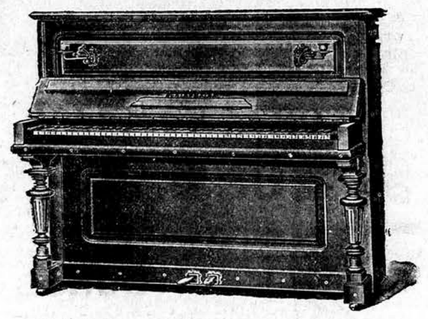

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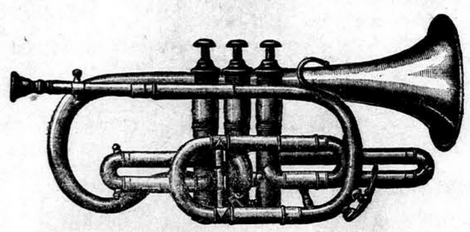

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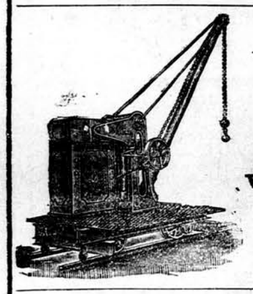

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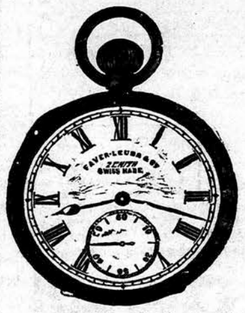

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